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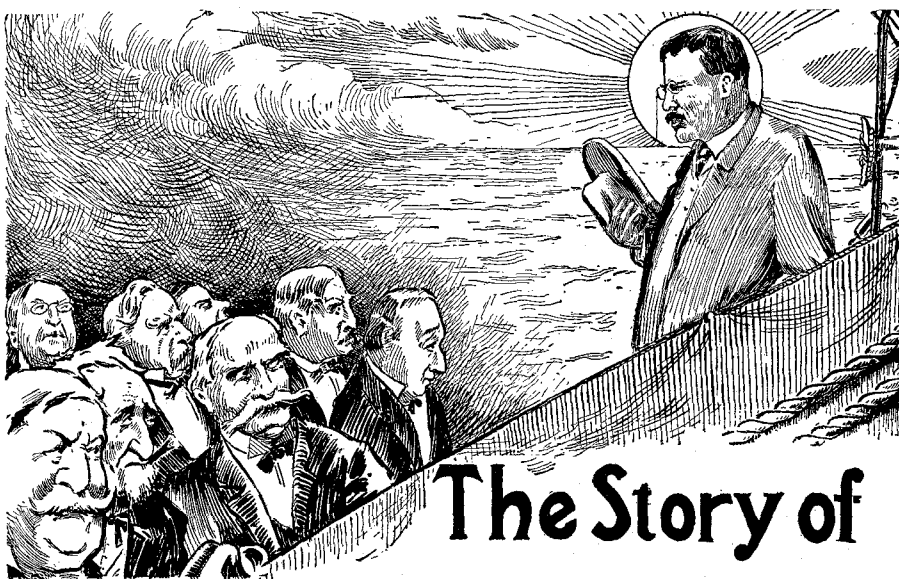


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By Alfred Henry Lewis

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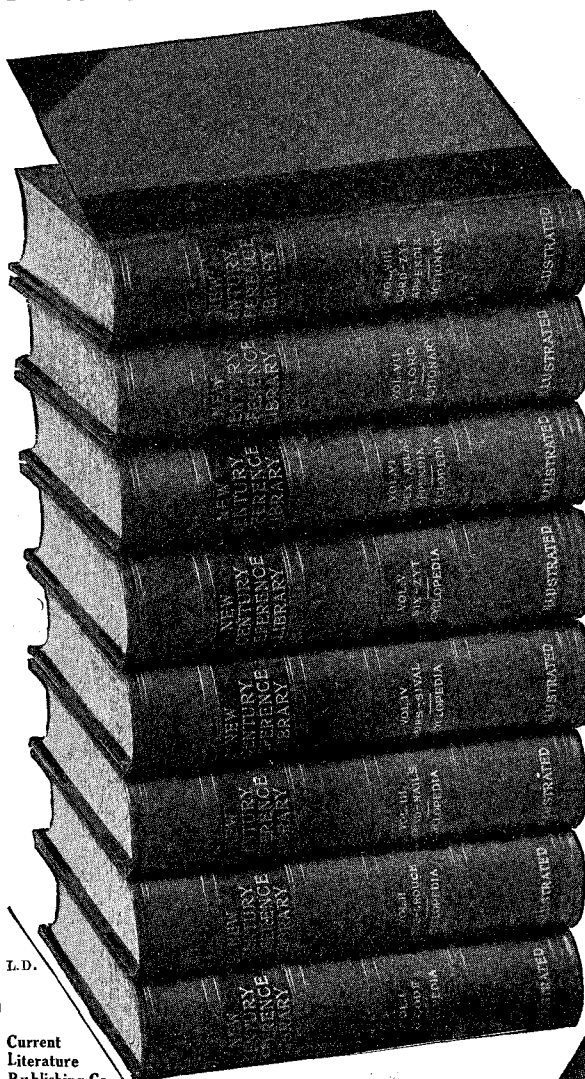
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



ANTITARIFF THUNDERS

"MUZZLE the tariff agitators!" demands the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.). No superman, however, having yet appeared to perform this feat, it seems evident that the discussion of the jarring views of Democrats and "regular" and "insurgent" Republicans upon the Payne Law must continue a leading editorial feature until the fall elections shall have given the voters an opportunity of expressing themselves upon the subject.



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"HE KNOWS MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN THE UNITED STATES."

Senator J. P. Dolliver (Rep.), of Iowa, declares that many of the schedules in the new Tariff Law were virtually dictated by the interests concerned.

other endeavor to increase the power of the Executive at the expense of the Congress, and ridicules the section of the Sundry Civil Bill providing for this innovation as "A motion to postpone the verdict of the people on the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot Tariff Bill to a more convenient season—more convenient to the stand-pat leaders." That such commissions are futile, he argues, was shown by the fact that while a tariff commission in

As the speech of Mr. Payne, which we treated last week, is regarded as embodying several of the most important points that will be used in Republican defenses of the tariff in the coming campaign, so the reply of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, is taken to indicate the lines along which the Democratic attack on the tariff will be made. It has been noted that whereas Mr. Payne attacked the recent utterance of the insurgent Republican, Senator Dolliver, upon the tariff, Mr. Clark quotes, with approval, several passages from the same speech.

Like many of his party Mr. Clark opposes the creation of a tariff commission as an

1882 recommended average reductions of 20 per cent. in tariff rates, Congress proceeded to pass a bill increasing rates about 10 per cent.; and he recalls also that the recommendations of the special committee appointed to investigate the subject of wood-pulp and print-paper were ignored in the conference report upon the present tariff. Further, says Mr. Clark,

"I have no doubt that there will be an extra session of Congress—of a Democratic Congress—in March, 1913, called by a Democratic President. So that spending \$250,000 per annum to educate President Taft on the tariff question is wasteful and ridiculous excess. By the time he learns his tariff lesson he will be a private citizen, in which station I wish him all the blessings this world can bestow."

Paying his respects to Senator Dolliver as one whom he has long regarded "as the greatest orator in the Republican party," Mr. Clark quotes from the Senator's speech some of the "tersest sentences," attacking the cotton, wool, and silk schedules and the rates on coal and agricultural implements, together with his summing up:

"So far as the public is concerned, the tariff revision in fact carries rates as high, or higher, than the Dingley Tariff Law on most articles of general use in their finished condition. Most of the reductions were so trivial as to be ridiculous, and were either upon articles which we do not import to any extent (but, on the contrary, export in enormous quantities) or were for the purpose of further protecting the manufacturers, especially by reducing the duties on raw materials, while most of the rates on finished products were either kept at the Dingley Tariff standard or were increased."

Ridiculing Mr. Payne's claim that, "like all Republican



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LEADER OF THE ANTI-TARIFF FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Champ Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, deprecates the spending of \$250,000 a year "to educate President Taft on the tariff question" because "by the time he learns his tariff lesson he will be a private citizen."

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protective tariffs, the present law furnishes a sufficient amount to run the Government without resorting to bonds at a high rate of interest in time of peace," Mr. Clark points to the issues of bonds and Treasury certificates under President Harrison and during the last two years of the Dingley Bill as stains on the



THE ONE DISCORDANT NOTE.

—Munson in the Newark News.

Republican record. Chaffing Mr. Payne for inconsistency in his argument, Mr. Clark continues:

"The gentleman declared that they put up the tariff on hosiery, and as a consequence the price of hosiery has gone down. Then he declared that they put up the tariff on wines, and as a consequence the price of wines had gone up. He seems to have been playing both ends against the middle, for it must be apparent to any sane man that, if putting up the tariff on hosiery made the price of hosiery go down, then, by the same token, putting up the tariff on wine would have made the price of wine go down.

"The gentleman from New York seems to argue that the lower the tariff on an article the higher will be the price to the consumer, and *vice versa*. That, of course, is utterly preposterous and is fully answered by asking the simple question: If the tariff does not put up the price of an article, what do the proponents of the tariff want with it? To prove his absurd theory he cites the fact that, tho the tariff on lumber was reduced from \$2 a thousand to \$1.25 a thousand, the price of lumber has gone up. It is true that before the last of us got out of Washington in August, 1909, the Lumber Trust marked up the price of lumber \$1 a thousand, and if the Department of Justice had done its duty it would by this time have filled the jails so full of Lumber-Trust magnates that their arms and legs would stick out at the windows and the doors.

"In one breath the gentleman from New York glorifies his bill because it shuts out importations. In the next he glorifies it because it has increased importations. . . . He must either take the position that a tariff bill is good just in proportion as it shuts out importations, or that it is good precisely in proportion as it permits importations."

Mr. Clark did not discuss Mr. Payne's contention that the tariff had not raised the price of foodstuffs; but, in reference to the woolen schedule and the cost of clothing, he quotes a magazine article to the effect that,

"Not only the suit of clothes, but everything else that the workingman uses, has gone up in price. The denim overalls that he formerly purchased for 50 cents are now 75 cents, and his cotton shirt has advanced from 50 cents to 75 cents and \$1. He is still offered a 50-cent shirt, but it is made of a poor flimsy fabric in which he really can not afford to invest if he has the price of better quality."

Dwelling on this matter he also quotes the Winona speech, in which President Taft said:

"With respect to the wool schedule, I agree that it is too high and that it ought to have been reduced, and that it probably represents considerably more than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here."

Admitting his own conviction that absolutely free woolen goods would be a blessing, Mr. Clark concludes:

"We say that the rates in the woolen-goods schedule are entirely too high. The President says the same thing. On that one question he and I are agreed. He is a Republican President. The House is Republican by 43 majority and the Senate is Republican by 26 majority.

"I have a fair proposition to make to the President and to my Republican friends which will promote harmony and which will bring untold blessings to the consumers of the land. Let the President send a message to Congress, clear, short, and vigorous, which shows that he means business, proposing substantial reductions in the woolen-goods schedule; let Mr. Chairman Payne report that bill from his committee and put it on its passage and, without having consulted a single Democrat in the House, I will give bond for the proposition that every Democrat will line up and vote for it. . . . I am so much interested in seeing the American people have cheaper woolen clothes that, without having consulted a single Democrat, I am certain that every one of them will agree that, if the President will send in a message recommending the bill which I have indicated, and Mr. Chairman Payne will report it and put it on its passage, we will not offer an amendment of any sort to it. The whole transaction could be consummated in less than a week and a shout of rejoicing would ascend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the seething waters of the sunlit Gulf. It matters not that the President would receive the lion's share of the glory."

Great interest has likewise attached to the maiden speech of Mr. Eugene Foss, of Massachusetts, the wealthy manufacturer and former Republican, recently elected, mainly on the tariff issue, as a Democrat from what was formerly a Republican district. Calling for tariff revision, preferably under Democratic direction, at an extra session next spring, Mr. Foss declared:

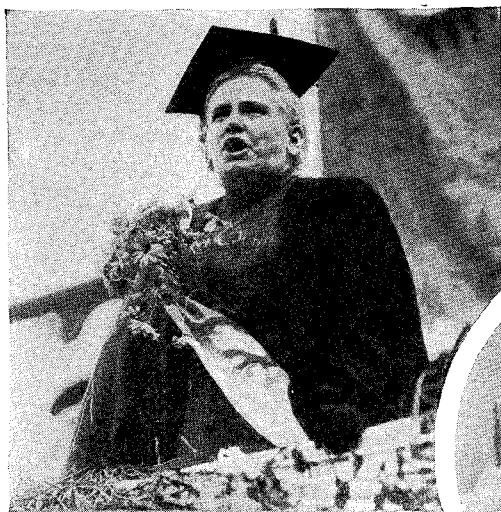
"As a representative here in Congress of this reform and as a representative manufacturer in the iron and steel industry of



AND THE VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER.

—Rehse in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

New England, employing large numbers of skilled workmen, and using large quantities of the finished products of the Steel Trust, I state publicly here that, in my judgment, my industry and the people employed in it would not suffer under free-trade



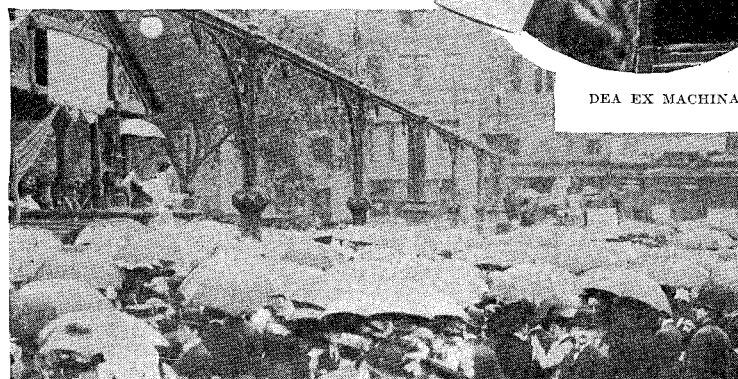
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NATURE CAST A DAMPNESS OVER THE MEETING.



MRS. HARRIET STANTON BLATCH.

New York City, on May 21, was the scene of the biggest woman-suffrage demonstration ever held in the United States. A mammoth procession down Fifth Avenue ended with speeches in Union Square. The meeting was called as a protest against the failure of the Albany legislators to vote a Woman Suffrage Bill out of committee.

THREATENING MAN'S SUPREMACY.

conditions; that is, if the 45-per-cent. duty was entirely removed, and provided these conditions apply to the whole iron and steel industry from the coal and iron ore up. This statement is equally true of other staple industries.

"In fact, I believe to-day that under free-trade conditions we can compete in the markets of the world in most, if not all, of these industries, and compete to better advantage than we now do."

The *Baltimore Sun*, which on this point seems fairly to represent the views of the Democratic press, believes that the party must win on the tariff issue in the coming campaign, unless a political miracle intervenes. On the other hand, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) regards the renomination of all the present Republican members of the House of Representatives from Ohio, with the exception of one who was defeated by an insurgent candidate, as a significantly solid alinement in support of the Administration, and believes that:

"The country is rallying again to the defense of American interests, industrial and commercial, and it is evident that the tide of insurgency, with the sympathy and cooperation of the antiprotection Democracy, is retreating from its high-water mark."

The *Boston Herald* (Ind.), however, maintains that satisfactory tariff legislation is not to be expected from either party under the present system, as shown by the inconsistent votes of Democratic Senators in favor of protective rates where such rates would serve interests in their own States. In the establishment of a Board of Tariff Experts, *The Herald* finds, lies the hope of genuine tariff revision.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUGAR FRAUDS

NOT THE LEAST sensational aspect of Oliver Spitzer's revelations of the methods by which the Sugar Trust picked Uncle Sam's pocket to the tune of millions, one editor remarks, is the fact that they have failed to create any sensation. Others explain that what seems like apathy in the face of Spitzer's confession is really the result of popular disappointment over the failure of the light it shed to illuminate the interesting nooks and corners of the case. Why, the public asks, is every trail of guilt lost in the kindly shadows before it reaches those "men higher up" who were the real beneficiaries of the frauds? Ernest W. Gerbracht and James F. Bendor-nagel, the men most directly implicated by Spitzer's testimony, are themselves merely employees of the trust—Gerbracht being the superintendent and Bendor-nagel the cashier of the Williamsburg refinery. What Spitzer had to say stopt short of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the trust and executive head of the refinery, who is on trial.

It was a startling moment for the defense when Spitzer, with a pardon from the President in his hand, appeared unexpectedly on the witness stand promising to tell all he knew. "The jig is up," exclaimed one of the trust's directors then in the courtroom. The dreaded bomb, however, burst with a comparatively mild explosion. The gist of Spitzer's testimony is summed up by the *New York World* in the following sentences:

"Spitzer testified that Gerbracht was the connecting link between him as dock superintendent and the heads of the trust



WHAT PINCHOTISM MEANS.
—“H. M.” in the Portland Oregonian.



WILLIAM TELL.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore American.

THE BALLINGER EPISODE

in the office across the river at the foot of Wall Street. And it was Gerbracht, according to Spitzer, who was forever urging Spitzer to see to it that the Government was cheated more.

“The weights are too heavy,” Gerbracht would cry, Spitzer testified. “We are being robbed! we are being robbed!”

“So the little weighers who were getting \$3 a week more than the regular \$15 weekly salary of the honest men, for their work in swindling the Government out of millions of dollars and risking jail, were prodded on to cheat more.

“It was Gerbracht, too, Spitzer swore, who brought a bag of money to Spitzer every week, after Spitzer and the other men, later convicted, had been discharged by the trust subsequent to their indictment.

“Spitzer also told how the ‘ring’ of crooked weighers began to clamor for more pay when they realized the worth of their work to the trust. They were getting only 25 cents a week more than the honest men at first, and Spitzer had to increase the pay to \$3 a week.

“This was done, Spitzer swore, with the knowledge and permission of Gerbracht and Bendernagel. The latter, as cashier, and his assistants were instructed not to mark the increase on the outside of the envelop.

“Spitzer testified to the methods used to defraud the Government. At first a bag of lead had been used on the scales. That made a difference of 35 to 40 pounds on every draft of sugar of about 800 pounds’ weight. That was in 1894 and 1895.

“The notorious wire springs, Spitzer swore, were invented by him. . . . He swore also that he was responsible for the signal lights which gave warning when any of the customs men were coming through the gates of the dock.”

In a signed statement in the New York *Evening World* Spitzer says:

“Why did I confess? Because I couldn’t sleep. For three months I never got a wink. The lies I swore to made my head ache and my heart burn. Under promises of being cared for, I knew my boys would stand pat and I didn’t want them to suffer what I did.

“I felt that my example would induce them to plead guilty to the frauds they knew we perpetrated, and I’ll be disappointed if they don’t. Every one of them worked the steel springs. They know it, the company knew it and indorsed it; everybody knew it.”

Under cross-examination on the stand he said:

“The frauds began before my time and I was there twenty-nine years. I don’t know who first suggested them. I just fell into them.”

Thus his testimony stops short at the very point where one

might expect it to lead around the corner to “the man higher up.” Quite independently of Spitzer’s confession, however, the prosecution is marshaling facts to show that the men higher up at least could not have been ignorant of these fraudulent proceedings. Some of this later evidence is thus epitomized in the New York *Sun*:

“When the sugar frauds were exposed, the books of the company in Wall Street did not balance by many thousands of pounds on the basis of the false weights procured through the manipulation of the scales. With these weights as a basis—and statements put in yesterday showed this—more refined sugar was being turned out of the refineries than raw sugar that went into them, and in the refining of sugar there is generally a loss. But the books were made to balance in the company’s offices by inserting there amounts that it is alleged represented the difference between the true weights and the false. The false weights were made up first and appeared in black ink. Then the differences at the end of each month, carefully collected in the mean time, were inserted in red ink.”

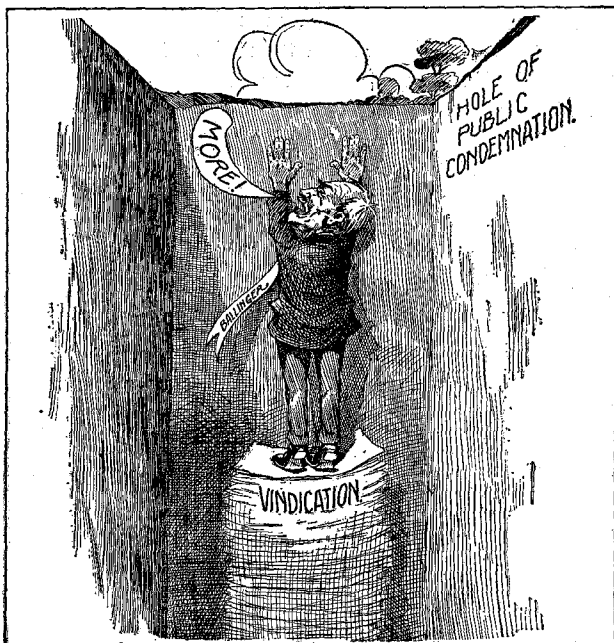
“Get the thieves higher up,” seems to be the popular demand as voiced by the press. The idea that this stealing, which put millions of dollars into the coffers of the trust, was originated and organized by a few dock laborers and custom-house weighers “is too preposterous and absurd,” remarks the New Orleans *Picayune*. The same is indicated in various ways by the New York *World*, *American*, and *Globe*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Standard Union*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the South Bend *Tribune*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. Says the last-named paper:

“For many reasons it is to be hoped that the Government will ‘make good’ in its fight to uncover the culprits ‘higher up’ in this notorious swindle. . . . If it could exchange the five convicted pawns for a like number of the players who moved them back and forth across the board, the great moral lesson inculcated thereby would be unfailingly valuable and beneficial.”

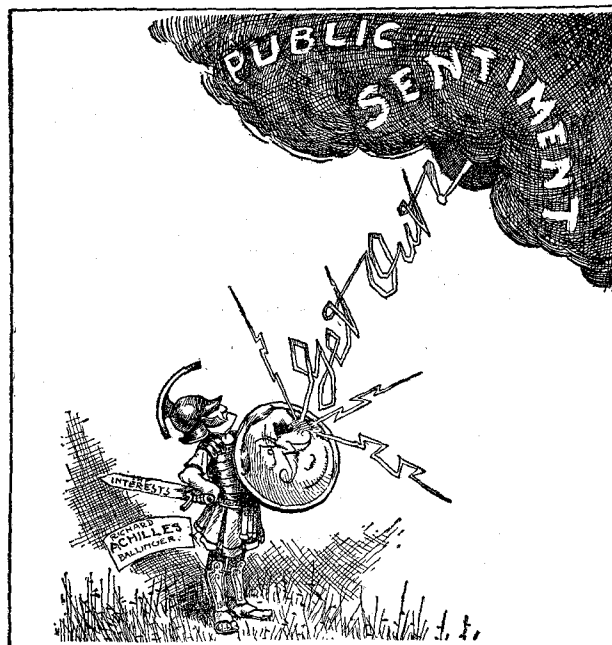
“If there are financially honest men connected with the Sugar Trust,” remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, “they must have been asleep or indifferent.”

Approaching the subject in a remote and philosophic spirit the Albany *Times-Union* remarks:

“Why does sugar corrupt morals in a way not even predicated of liquor, tobacco, or Standard Oil? So innocent and sweet a thing as sugar, even with a sifting of seaside realty in it, should



DID YOU EVER HEAR OF A MAN WHO NEEDED SO MUCH "VINDICATION"?
—McWhorter in the St. Paul Dispatch.



MISNAMED.
—Sykes in the Nashville Banner.

FROM VARIOUS ANGLES.

tend to restrain the baser impulses. But from the day that black labor was first stolen to hoe the cane for nothing and church privileges down to the last delivery of short weight and sand at the corner grocery the spirit of the Adversary of Souls has pervaded the whole business."

WHY RAILROAD MEN DIE

OUR RAILROADS may be safe enough for the passengers, but they seem fatal to the workers who man them. It appears from an article in this month's *McClure's* that the list of killed and injured is so appalling that it will take only a few years to maim or kill all the men now working on our railroads, necessitating the recruiting of an equal number of new men to replace them. This is a severe drain on our country's supply of able-bodied men, equal to a continuous war. Mr. John M. Gitterman, who writes this important survey of industrial and vital disaster, traces its cause to the difficulty the railroad men or their widows and orphans have in securing damages from the roads. As he puts it:

"The railroad has to pay for an injured passenger: therefore it takes pains not to injure him. The railroad has to stand the loss of a damaged locomotive: therefore it takes pains not to damage it. The railroads do not, in general, have to pay for killed employees: therefore they kill one in every two hours. The law throws the whole burden of industrial accident on the toilers; the protection that this affords the employer simply encourages his negligence and increases the number of mishaps. The railroads are not philanthropic institutions. Where the law exempts them from responsibility, they will hardly assume responsibility for themselves."

While the proportion of the killed to the whole number employed has remained practically constant at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. for the last twenty-one years in spite of safety devices, in that time the proportion of injured has quadrupled:

"Whereas once in two hours, month in and month out, a conductor, brakeman, switchman, or railway laborer perishes by accident, one is maimed every six minutes. Last year 6.4 per cent. of all the railway employees in the United States were injured: thus the chances are that no man can escape accident for nine years. No wonder that most of the life-insurance companies refuse to insure a railroad man on any terms, while in any sort of company a switchman can be insured only at a rating twenty years in advance of his actual age.

"In spite of double-tracking and safety devices and palliative legislation, matters have come to such a pass that if the injured of one bad year could all wait in line before one hospital door, the queue would reach the length of Manhattan Island, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, back again to the Battery, and up once more as far as Madison Square, while the dead, if laid side by side, would make a row nearly two miles long."

Then what becomes of the maimed, and what provision is made for the widows and orphans of the killed? Mr. Gitterman instances the case of Thomas Kane, a fireman employed by the Erie Railroad, whose widow, left destitute by his death through an accident, succeeded in recovering damages in 9 years, 10 months, and 27 days, after the case had been tried four times in the lower court and had been heard five times on appeal. He also cites the case of the widow of a yard employee whose suit for damages is still lingering in the Pennsylvania courts after ten years of litigation, the case of Hazelrigg who managed to obtain \$27.75 for the loss of his arm, and the case of a widow who was awarded \$12,000 for her husband's death, but whose case, after more than eleven years, is still in the courts. "With eighty or ninety thousand accidents a year, and the percentage of reversals on appeal greater in this class of cases than in any other, one can imagine the medley of decisions and the extent of the injustice."

The reluctance of our courts to grant compensation to injured employees, the writer attributes in the first place to adherence to an English judicial decision of 1832, by which it was laid down that "the master could not be held responsible for the injuries inflicted by a fellow servant," altho, "in England itself, where this fellow-servant idea originated, it has since been repudiated." Further, we read:

"Of all countries civilized enough to have well-developed railroads, Turkey and the United States alone have no compensation acts, and the American courts alone glorify their adherence to the fellow-servant idea. It was this principle that kept poor Mrs. Kane in court for more than nine years; it is now depriving America's widows and orphans of millions of dollars every year."

Our courts hold that "any man who engages in a dangerous occupation does so at his own risk. If he objects to doing it, he has the privilege of throwing up his job." If a train is wrecked through the fault of a telegraph operator, every passenger injured can recover substantial damages; but if the

engineer or any other employee is killed, his widow or orphans can not get a cent. For,

"The court says that *these suffer through the act of a fellow servant*. Unlike the passengers, they are supposed to know all about the incompetent telegraph operator, and to have had him especially in mind when they made their contracts with their employer. They assumed the risk; if they suffer it is their own fault. The fact that they are working for a railroad at all implies, in the eye of some courts, a waiver of all rights to life and to limb when injured."

PERILS OF THE NIGHT MESSENGER BOYS

THE NIGHT messenger service carried on by the great telegraph companies and by many local messenger companies "furnishes more thieves and petty criminals than any one other occupation," says Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo. And a writer who knows the facts in the case is quoted as calling it "a blind-alley industry, with a gambling-den and a house of prostitution at this end and the bread-line and penitentiary at the other." These strong statements are reenforced by the results of an investigation started about a year ago by the National Child Labor Committee, covering 30 companies and 26 cities of seven States—the cities ranging in population from 50,000 up to New York's 4,000,000. So appalling are the conditions uncovered that the legislatures in five States have taken the matter in hand. In New York a bill has already received the signature of Governor Hughes which forbids the employment of any person under twenty-one "as a messenger for a telegraph or messenger company in the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages before five o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day." Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy explains in *The Survey* (New York) how this night messenger service has become "a device for the moral and physical destruction of boyhood":

"That the reader may understand the nature of forces affecting child life in the night messenger service, he must dismiss from his mind this popular picture of a small boy in uniform running at top speed to carry a telegram to its destination. This is a dominant feature of the day messenger service, but at night it plays a subsidiary part, and in the case of many local companies has no place whatever. In a large city in the Middle West the sign of one of the companies doing a national business announces 'Messengers Furnished Day or Night for any Kind of Service,' and a New York 'up-State' city has an enterprising local company which proclaims on large calendars, 'We furnish boys to run errands or to do work of any kind. Single errands ten cents.' One of their street agents, an under-sized boy of fourteen years, was eager at 10:30 at night to 'show' us the lowest resorts in the city, giving names and street addresses, which further investigation proved to be shockingly accurate.

"Among the duties of messenger boys reported by one of our investigators within the past six months, are mentioned the following: Waiting on table; wheeling an invalid; buying a woman's underwear in a department store; taking care of a baby; assisting a woman to dress; carrying business reports to distant cities; purchasing candy, flowers, cigars, and liquor; acting as house watchman in the absence of its owner; folding circulars and mailing in an office; acting as door-boy at a reception, and as escort on the street."

Mr. Lovejoy summarizes the indictment against the night messenger service under three heads: the menace to moral character, in the contact with vice; the obstacle to physical development in the unnatural hours of labor, and the effects of vicious habits; and the barrier to future usefulness, as the boy has but little chance to be promoted or to learn a trade. In fact, "the night messenger service is a blind alley, leaving the boy at the end of one year or five years as undeveloped as when he began, having in the mean time absorbed his years, sapped his energy, blunted his sensibilities, and shattered his ideals."

At fourteen or sixteen the boys are doomed to enter the ranks of the unskilled—"and from the ranks of unskilled boys are recruited later the unemployed men."

But the great danger lies in the moral ruin of thousands of boys, boys who in the critical formative years of life are thrown into the most intimate contact with every conceivable form of vice. Mr. Leroy Scott, writing in the *June Success*, notes that while the day messenger boy runs the errands of necessary industry, "the night messenger has become the errand boy of immorality." Legitimate business has closed its doors; "the office hours of vice are the night hours." We are reminded that the messenger boy can be secured not only to perform some particular errand, but he can also be hired by the hour. Moreover, the service is confidential, "no questions are asked":

"The variety of vicious services these boys are called upon to render can not be enumerated, so long and varied is the list, so unprintable are the demands. But among the calls the night messengers receive are to buy liquor for patrons after midnight or on Sundays, when it is illegal to sell liquor; calls to gambling-houses; calls to 'show the town' to strangers, which means to show the sights of the Tenderloin; to carry notes from prostitutes to their men friends; to carry food and drinks from restaurants; to act as lady's maid; to buy opium, morphin, and other drugs and to buy 'knock-out drops' which the women slip into the drink of the men they propose to render unconscious and rob."

The managers of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have agreed to cooperate with the Child Labor Committee to the extent of favoring legislation forbidding the employment of boys under eighteen as night messengers, and to make strong efforts to discriminate between legitimate and illegitimate calls on their boys.

"GOLDEN RULE" KOHLER ON TRIAL

"WHAT WOULD Teddy think of you now?" This jeer, it is said, recently greeted Cleveland's famous Chief of Police, Fred C. Kohler, when he appeared in a state of intoxication in the city streets. The allusion is to the fact that Theodore Roosevelt once declared Mr. Kohler to be "the best police chief in the country." Kohler's fame as a reformer went into temporary eclipse last week when Mayor Baehr suspended him pending the result of his trial before the Civil Service Commission on charges of "habitual drunkenness, gross immorality, incompetency, malfeasance, misfeasance, insubordination, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and assault and battery." These charges, which contain twenty-six separate accusations, are filed by two citizens of Cleveland, A. C. K. Schoeneman and P. J. Brown. They are denied "in toto and in detail" by Mr. Kohler, whose counsel has issued the following statement:

"I am empowered to deny that Chief Kohler will resign. He will fight to vindicate himself. So far as any charge accuses the Chief of any specific act, our defense will be that it is utterly untrue. Where there are general charges of incompetency or mismanagement, we will show how the department generally has been conducted to the best advantage.

"With regard to these visits to disorderly houses, we will show that whatever visits the Chief may have made were on proper, official business. . . .

"These charges, he says, are the result of a conspiracy. They have been in preparation a long time."

On charges of such gravity, remarks the *Cleveland Leader*, there was practically no course open to the Mayor except to suspend Chief Kohler until his vindication or conviction by the Civil Service Commission. We read:

"Under the law, the Civil Service Commission, which will now try Chief Kohler, could have taken no action if Mayor Baehr had not suspended the officer, who is formally and in de-

tail accused of much misconduct. But the law clearly intends that such cases shall be heard and decided by the Commission, which is what will now happen.

"It would be impossible to satisfy the public that all was right if such accusations as Chief Kohler faces had been passed over without a full hearing. Such a course would have looked like whitewashing without an effort to learn the truth. It would have been unfair to the public and also to Kohler."

"Can it be possible," exclaims the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "that the 'best chief' is also the worst chief!" As to possible ulterior motives behind the charges the *Plain Dealer* says:

"The filing of the charges brings to a focus the fight that has been centered on Kohler for the last five years. Kohler became Chief May 1, 1903, and while the Cleveland police department has risen to the model of all departments in the country under his leadership, Kohler has made the bitterest enemies as well as the strongest friends in his management of the force.

"Strong, fearless, a believer in discipline, almost a martinet, Kohler brooked no interference in his control of the department and insisted that his will be law. Through the iron discipline he established, the accomplishment of which necessitated the breaking down of all precedents and the harsh punishment of some men, Kohler has made the department what it is, but it has been at the cost of bitter hatred by some of his subordinates.

"Kohler succeeded George E. Corner as Chief. Up to that time the police force had been the political football of politicians. Kohler, backed by Tom L. Johnson, changed all this. From the beginning antagonism was aroused. Opposition smoldered for two or three years, but broke into the open in October, 1906, when Phil Mooney, then a detective, was reduced to the ranks. From that day to this the fight on Kohler has seen no cessation. . . .

"Kohler rose to the head of the police department from the ranks of patrolman. To-day he is one of the best known police chiefs in the world. He became a member of the police force in 1889. He tramped a beat for six years, having been stationed in every East-Side precinct, except the thirteenth, in that time. Less than thirteen years ago he received his first promotion. His rise to the office of Chief was then rapid."

Of Kohler's "Golden-Rule" policy, which he himself describes as the rule of common sense, we read in the same paper:

"As head of the department Chief Kohler gained national reputation through his 'Golden-Rule' policy, which has been widely advertised. Inaugurating this policy, he constituted every police officer a judge of all offenders except people who had committed felonies. It was left to the patrolman to act as peacemaker in fights, to escort the bewildered intoxicated home, and to settle all minor offenses outside of the police court."

This year, addressing the International Association of Chiefs of Police assembled in Birmingham, Mr. Kohler said:

"During the years 1908, 1909, and 1910 in which we have applied our common sense or so-called Golden-Rule policy of making or not making arrests, in Cleveland, we have established what is conceded to be a world-wide precedent in handling first and minor offenders against the laws and ordinances, and the relentless prosecution of habitual offenders and confirmed criminals. We have, during that time, reduced the number of arrests from 30,418 in 1907, at which time we were still working under the old and general custom of making arrests, to 10,085 in 1908 (a reduction of 66 per cent.) and to 6,018 in 1909 (a reduction of 80 per cent.). And we look forward to still a greater reduction at the close of 1910.

"Under this system we have given the members of our department more time to apprehend persons who have committed felonies. About 14 per cent. of the total number of arrests for 1909 were charged with felony, with less crime committed and less property stolen, than for a great many previous years, and the highest average of arrests for felonies in the history of the department. . . .

"Knowing full well that arrest and imprisonment of petty and first offenders has been too generally the cause of confirming them in a criminal career, our plan has avoided arrests for offenses so trivial that the incarceration of the offender would be a greater wrong than he had himself committed, and, at the same time, we have instilled in these offenders a respect rather than a hatred for the law, and a resolution to be good citizens rather than get square with society for their disgrace. We are daily diverting into channels of worthy and useful citizenship the stream of youthful and first offenders, that formerly has been so steadily flowing in the direction of the jail and penitentiary."



FRED C. KOHLER,

Whose glittering reputation now hangs in the balance.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE suggest that the next Cabinet be investigated beforehand.—*St. Louis Republic*.

CONGRESSMEN are freely signing pardon petitions. The reciprocity idea is gaining ground.—*Wall Street Journal*.

INCIDENTALLY, every tariff speech that is made in Congress nowadays adds to the postal deficit.—*Indianapolis News*.

SOON some nervous people will begin worrying about what the comet will do when it returns seventy-five years hence.—*Chicago News*.

PASSING through the comet's tail did us no damage for nine reasons, the first of which is that we did not pass through it.—*Charleston Post*.

ONE Count de Lesseps is wounded in a duel. Another flies across the English Channel. Medievalism and modernity.—*New York American*.

PEOPLE who undertake to cure all ailments by going without food are almost invariably benefited to the extent of acquiring a first-rate appetite.—*Washington Star*.

IF commutation rates are advanced much farther the man who lives in the country will cease to apologize every time he is asked for his address.—*Wall Street Journal*.

MAYBE the Federal Treasury officials think the size of paper money should be reduced so as to keep it in proportions with its purchasing power.—*Topeka State Journal*.

MR. LOEB must be lonesome for Washington these days, when there are so many things there that an accommodating private secretary could be blamed for.—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

WHILE the Colonel was calling at Vienna, did Emperor Francis Joseph, who had read about Dr. Long, keep the Austrian two-headed eagle out of sight?—*Minneapolis Journal*.

ANYWAY, Teddy's the first man to have kings and queens running down to the depot to meet him.—*Meridian Dispatch*.

D'ANNUNZIO boasts that he and Shakespeare use about the same number of words, 15,000. But they are arranged very differently.—*New York World*.

MUCH of the "scientific" matter written about the comet is evolved from the same material of which comets' tails are composed.—*Rochester Post Express*.

KING EDWARD must have known that after him would come George V. and Alfred Austin. These are the perils of being a British king.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

THE Mormon youth has one advantage—his supply of grandmothers doesn't run out before the pennant race begins to get exciting.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

SPEAKING of the approach of the June bride season, it is understood that the Hon. Abdul Hamid won't do as much marrying as usual this June.—*Anaconda Standard*.

FANATICAL friends of the former President have discovered that Mr. Taft "hesitated" over the appointment of the Colonel as funeral envoy. He does seem to have shilly-shallied until the King was dead.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

THE Tenement House Commissioner of New York says the only way to make New York a good city to live in is to build subways so that people may live out of it. Yes, the Commissioner's name is Murphy.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

ONE of our subscribers threatens to discontinue if we mention the name of Theodore Roosevelt again, and another doesn't like our allusions to President Taft. If these two distinguished men are never mentioned again in our columns, therefore, our readers will know the reason.



TOGETHER THEY MAKE THE WORLD GO ROUND.
—Frueh in the New York World.



"YOU ARE THE ONLY PRIVATE CITIZEN WHO EVER REVIEWED GERMAN TROOPS."



IN THE PARK OF THE LORD MAYOR OF BERLIN.



THE HIGHER EDUCATION.
—Macauley in the New York World.

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1886 Marriage solemnized at *the Parish Church in the Parish of St. George Hanover in the County of Middlesex*

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
461	2	Theodore Roosevelt	28 years	Widower	Ranchman	Wilton's Hotel Dorset Street	Theodore Roosevelt (deceased)	Gentleman
	18th	Edith Kermit Carow	25 years	Spinster		Wickham's Hotel Mark Street	Charles Carow (deceased)	Gentleman

Marrried in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *Licence* as after by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us
Theodore Roosevelt
Edith Kermit Carow

In the presence of
Leah a young Miss
Emily Evelyn Carow

Charles E. Camidge
 Canon of York

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A LONDON TREASURE MR. ROOSEVELT FAILED TO SEE.

When Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the London church where they were married, they could not see the register, as the proper functionary was out.



—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

FERRERO ON ROOSEVELT

MR. ROOSEVELT has been misunderstood by Europeans, says the famous Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, so he proceeds to give his own, and, as he thinks, a truer idea of the ex-President. People of the Old World have been inclined to look upon the "faunal naturalist" of Africa as an "American incarnation of the superman"; as "a kind of dictator" who is to teach "worn-out Europe" that "the cultivation of strength is the only serious object in life." To such people the gentleman whom the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls "Theodore the Great" is a second Alexander, aspiring to "the conquest of the universe by steel and fire." He "dreams, perhaps, of the conquest even of the planet Mars."

This very modern and journalistic historian of Rome has already laid bare the soul of Cæsar and interpreted in a sadly unromantic way the amours of Anthony and Cleopatra and the poems of the Augustan age. He now tries his hand, in the *Tribuna* (Rome), at an interpretation of the character of the so-called "Theodore the Great," which implies that the greatness of the American statesman is not at all such as that of Milton's "great Emathian conqueror." On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt is a man of peace, moderation, and modesty, and, indeed, of all other mild qualities. Mr. Ferrero declares of those who personally meet the ex-President:

"They will find him a gentle and charming man, of extreme simplicity. He immediately strikes one as being perfectly sincere and honest. He overflows with cheerfulness, good humor, health, and physical vigor. All his ideas are marked by moderation and sound sense. If any one has ever shrunk from asserting his individuality in conflict with the general drift of human ideas, he certainly is the man."

In fact, Mr. Roosevelt claims that he is merely the instrument of his country's will and even of the world's will. Thus we read the following verdict of this astute Italian:

"Mr. Roosevelt has always boasted that he has advocated the cause of humanity as represented by moderate measures. He hates all those extreme measures toward the adoption of which

men in general so keenly press on, whether they wish to escape the lot of suffering and effort to which they are condemned by nature, or persist in considering as the normal incidents of life those extreme bursts of energy which circumstances sometimes demand."

One of Mr. Roosevelt's "most cherished ideas" is the belief that the aggressive attitude is not proper for the statesmen and rulers of the world. Quite the contrary, continues this writer, quoting Mr. Roosevelt as follows:

"To govern the world a man needs no extraordinary or heroic qualities. These are much less valuable than such more general qualities as rectitude, moderation, good sense, and the maintenance of an equilibrium between brain and brawn."



TEDDY IN EUROPE.

"This way, Kings, for your morning lesson!"—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

With regard to the peace question, Mr. Ferrero finds in the ex-President a finely balanced and deliberate mood of mind. Mr. Roosevelt is neither "an imperialist, through and through," nor "a rabid pacifist." Yet, while he believes that peace is better than war, he considers war a much better thing than "possible alternatives." His hero is, in fact, "an American of the old stock"; "possessing qualities which made America the admiration of our grand-sires." He represents the best qualities of Washington and Franklin—

"Idealism, optimism, the spirit of democracy, wholesome simplicity of manners and ideas, and a strong will to carry out the dictates of fearless and definite convictions. It is the possession of these qualifications that have rendered him so eminent as a statesman in his own country which feels the need of men gifted exactly as he is."

But the ex-President is scarcely a statesman in the European sense. It is a mistake, we are told, to think that "the President of the American Confederation has more power than a European sovereign." Excepting with regard to foreign affairs "the effective power of the Executive chief is not monarchical, but is limited on all sides by the operation of that Anglo-Saxon individualism which is intractable in a sense different from that in which the individualism of the Latin races is intractable" and leaves the President less powerful than the King. The President has to follow suit to this individualism of the people, who cherish "an eighteenth-century mistrust of the Government."

It needs "no complicated brain" to play this part, but rather the qualities of "men like Mr. Roosevelt, whose ideas are clear and simple, men of resolution and activity who are not required to see both sides of a question. Unless we regard him from this point of view it is impossible to understand him."

Mr. Roosevelt's "famous message against the trusts" produced a deep impression throughout the world, says Mr. Ferrero. Europe expected that Roosevelt, "a kind of Farnese Hercules armed with a massive club, was going, single-handed, to crush the kings of high finance." His action "could only have been possible on the eve of a social revolution in Europe." But his guns were quaker guns. He merely wished to make "the great majority of the people experience a little moral satisfaction." He never for an instant thought that "it was possible to free the United States of the trusts." Yet it would be a grave mistake to think that he spoke in a Pickwickian sense, declares this writer. He wished to prove that the plutocracy did not overawe him, to encourage those who were opposing financial abuses, and to intimidate the rich who abused their power. Yet, concludes Mr. Ferrero:

"The ex-President has never been guilty of 'bluffing.' His ideas have always been characterized by simplicity and good sense, and he has induced every one to believe that he says exactly what he thinks."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ROOSEVELTIAN STRENUOSITY CRITICIZED—While the London *Times* regards our ex-President as "a teacher and example of much that we are in danger of losing," it condemns both his "philosophy of history" and his "philosophy of life." Of this latter we read in this great English organ that Mr. Roosevelt's "philosophy of life, as revealed in his many addresses, is very intelligible," and the writer proceeds to expound it as follows:

"He preaches the strenuous life. He inculcates the doctrine 'increase and multiply.' He is all for courage and activity and virility. He would be a peacemaker, and yet would retain the warlike virtues. He brushes aside the obstacles which nerves and introspection raise in others more complexly constituted, and he seems, with his perennial, youthful confidence and courage, to have the effect which the presence of a strong man overflowing with health and good spirits has among those who are no longer robust. All this is attractive, especially to a generation which finds life losing simplicity, its pleasures growing more artificial and burdensome; which is troubled and puzzled by so many problems, by the increase of unsatisfying knowledge and of inventions which bring *ennui*; and which calls for other inventions to dispel that *ennui*. If we can not all enjoy eternal youth, let us at least rejoice that there are one or two of our generation who possess it, and who know nothing of depression bordering on sickness of spirit."

But Mr. Roosevelt sees only one side of life and his theory is therefore not perfectly rounded and comprehensive. We read:

"Mr. Roosevelt's message is simple; that is, it is incomplete. It consists of half-truths written in large text. He preaches the strenuous life to a generation restless and hurrying to and fro as no past generation ever did. He presses this doctrine upon his countrymen, in whom the love of repose is no marked failing. He would have more manly courage in a 'decadent' generation—which discovered the North Pole, opened up Africa, and sends volunteers by the dozen down every coal-pit where men are in imminent peril. He has left it to others to point out that strenuousness is compatible, or may be confounded, with sterile restlessness, and that what is needful, no less than earnest striving, is moderation and quiet courage to live a life of obscure usefulness."

LABOR'S VICTORY IN AUSTRALIA

MUCH TO THE amazement of newspapers which have followed the struggle, including the Melbourne *Age*, the general elections throughout Australia have resulted in a sweeping triumph for the Labor party. Prime Minister Alfred Deakin, leader of the fusion forces, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor-General, who at once sent for the leader of the laborites, Mr. Andrew Fisher, whose rule, the London *Post* surmises, will enjoy a long lease of power. The campaign, long and fierce, was what the radical Sydney *Bulletin* describes as "a straight fight" between the fusion of the two old parties and the forces of labor upon a somewhat simple issue—that of "federated government against unification." The laborites favored centralization of power; the old parties favored decentralization. Put into Western terms, it was the idea of Home Rule by the six States of the Commonwealth, as opposed to unified or centralized control. The Melbourne *Age* contends that it is the policy of the laborites "to starve the States into absolute dependence upon the Federal Parliament and thus compel the surrender by the States of those functions of government reserved to them by the organic law." A long and bitterly contested coal strike, "which has for months seriously dislocated industrial conditions," aggravated the fury of the contest at the polls.



MR. ANDREW FISHER,
The labor leader who becomes Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth after a bitter fight.

Woman suffrage played a prominent part, and the feminine ballot was heavy, probably deciding the day. It seems clear to the London dailies which comment upon the result that

woman suffrage tends to make a nation radical, for otherwise the Deakin Ministry would not have been so ignominiously routed. Still another inference is that the federated form of government in Australia, if labor gets its way, will be abolished or radically changed. The six States will cease to exist as such and their powers will be transferred to the Federal authority. That has been the contention of the Melbourne *Age*. As regards the man who now assumes the post of Prime Minister, we find the London *Post* saying:

"Mr. Fisher is a cautious and level-headed Scot. He has had already one term of office as Prime Minister, during which he made national defense the key-note of his policy, laying the keel of the Australian Navy, and stipulating that it should, in time of war, be absolutely at the disposal of the British Admiralty. Almost as soon as he had assumed office the Broken Hill miners' strike commenced, and there was some wild talk on the part of some of the leaders. It fell to Mr. Fisher's duty—and he did not shirk the duty—to intimate firmly that the law would have to be maintained. Just twelve years before there had been another miners' strike at Broken Hill, and Mr. Andrew Fisher, then a working miner in a gold-mine at Gympie (Queensland) sent £15 as his donation to the strike fund. That coincidence shows the fluidity of social life in Australia—from working miner to Prime Minister within twelve years. It shows also the sober and responsible character of the Labor party there that its head can win to office, and that the mass of the electors now, after some experience of Mr. Fisher as Prime Minister, are willing to entrust him with the guidance of the destinies of the country for the term of a Parliament."

Every daily of importance in Australia concedes both the completeness of the labor triumph and its wholly unexpected character. The Sydney *Herald* anticipates that the laborites may hold power for no less than six years, and the Melbourne *Age* observes that no Prime Minister since the formation of the Federal Government has come into office with such absolute



THE TRANSATLANTIC BIRD—WILBUR WRIGHT.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF THE KONGO—KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

GEORGE THE LONG, OF GREECE, SUCCESSOR TO ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AND PRINCESS JULIANA.

COMIC STATUETTES THAT ARE AMUSING PARIS.

mastery of both Senate and House. The passage of a drastic land-tax designed to break up the immense holdings of some wealthy men is predicted by the *Melbourne Age*, which sees reason to infer from the personnel of the new Fisher Ministry that the extremists have not captured the labor forces as they had hoped to do. The complete control by the Federal power of all natural monopolies is insisted upon by the *Sydney Bulletin*, and this policy, it seems from the general tone of Australian press comment, will be attained under the Fisher Ministry, altho how and when are details concerning which the Prime Minister himself is as yet reticent.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM TENSION

IRRITATION in American official circles over the long delay of the London Government in replying to our invitation to take part in the international conference on the opium crisis has not been concealed, according to the *London Post*. Nothing has been more remarkable in the recent history of Asia than China's energy in prohibiting opium. Some provinces where the cultivation of the poppy was the main agricultural industry have plowed up the poppy-fields and substituted wheat, barley, and wholesome vegetables; and yet a Christian country like England is charged with delaying its approval of a conference which has as its aim the amelioration of human existence. All the great Powers, including China and Japan, have agreed to send delegates to the conference, which is to be held at The Hague this very summer. The preliminaries have lagged owing to the tardiness of the British Government, which, says the *Paris Temps*, has been waiting to hear from Peking. The French semiofficial daily understands that the Washington Government has by this time received London's adhesion to the gathering "in principle." There was a somewhat heated reference to the subject by the Chinese Minister in London a few weeks ago. Britain's attitude is believed to be determined by the delicacy of the situation with respect to opium in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere in the Far East.

Colonial officials in some British dependencies are averred in the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* to be against the suppression of the opium vice, partly because of the revenue derived from it and partly from a feeling that Oriental customs should not be interfered with. That fact has inspired in the *Indépendance Belge* some sarcastic reflections relative to the Kongo agitation among the English. The English are horrified at the condition of the Belgian dependency, it says, while they tolerate a scourge in

their own. Its text is the report of the commission of inquiry into the prevalence of the opium vice in the Straits Settlements and the federated Malay States.

This commission minimized the evil caused by the vice and reported against any measure of prohibition. The extreme of its recommendation is to suggest that the production and sale of opium be a government monopoly. Our contemporary remarks:

"We doubt very much whether many impartial persons will accept the commission's optimistic estimate of the extent and character of the evil, however they may think there has been occasional exaggeration in the opposite direction. They will be more impressed by the reasons given for not recommending prohibition. The chief of these and the one which is decisive is the fact that in the Straits Settlements the whole revenue system of the Government has been built up upon the vice. In some years the revenue derived from opium has run into millions, and this fiscal reliance upon opium has increased, not diminished. We can understand the anxiety with which the very thought of prohibition is regarded."

The opium situation means, to the colonial governments concerned, the necessity for recasting their financial system, says the *Manchester Guardian*. To business men it will entail a new and heavy taxation, besides the ruin of a profitable trade. Nevertheless, it seems to the *London Post* somewhat unfortunate that the British Government should have delayed so long before taking action in the matter of the international conference so soon to assemble. "It is a flagrant scandal," says the *Étoile Belge* (Brussels), "if there be any complication to defeat the work of suppressing the vice of opium simply because one of the great colonial Powers would be embarrassed were the vice suppressed." The *Paris Gaulois* is much inclined to think that France is acting with Great Britain in deferring the opium "settlement" until the natives in Indo-China are "more pacific." But this assertion is not borne out by the report in the *Paris Temps* to the effect that France and the United States will be found side by side in fighting the vice. And the *Koelnische Zeitung* says:

"The action of the great Powers in the matter of the opium evil is rapidly becoming an international scandal. The powers announced with a loud flourish of trumpets that the evil must be terminated in China. Yuan Shi Kai, in the days of his power, tried loyally to meet the situation by prescribing the quantities of opium to be sold and consumed in certain provinces. He was not supported by those in the diplomatic corps at Peking. Why does the British Government lag behind the United States in dealing with this scandal?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CRY OF THE LABORER IN JAPAN

JAPAN, IN ITS EFFORTS to keep pace with the progress of the world in general and with the West in particular, has also imported all the evils that cling to the industrial activities of Europe. This is the complaint made by Mr. S. Katayama, a Japanese Socialist who writes in the *Neue Zeit* (Berlin), the weekly organ of the Socialist party in the Reichstag. The Japanese workman is overtaxed, underpaid, and generally exploited by the capitalist. Not only are women working in factories in a yearly increasing number, but the children under fourteen are compelled to become wage-earners. To aggravate this unsatisfactory condition it is to be noted that "during the past two years an industrial depression has set in. Wages have sunk from 15 to 30 per cent., and the country is filled with the unemployed."

The Government which came in after the Revolution of 1867 promised the people the privileges of emancipation, but has laid upon them its heaviest burdens, and Mr. Katayama informs us:

"Fifty years ago the landowners bore the cost of national expenditure, to-day they pay only one-sixth of the budget. Our lawmaking is controlled by the large landowners, and the workers have no say in the matter. They are exploited in Japan not only by the landlords and the capitalists, but also by the lawgivers, and their condition is becoming worse every year. Thus we see that the present budget provides for the reduction of the land tax, of the inheritance and income tax, but for an increase in the direct taxation on such articles of common use as tobacco, the production of which is a government monopoly."

The position of the tenants who rent small portions of land from the great landed proprietors is most terrible. "Like the industrial workers, they are ruined by high taxation." To quote further:

"These tenants are most shamelessly exploited by their landlords and are perfectly helpless, as the Japanese police regulations strictly forbid any cooperation for the improvement of their condition. They have no more rights than the industrial workers, for neither class has any representative in the local or central Government, and both of them are taxed to the utmost."

He thus describes the condition of those employed in the various workshops, including State-owned factories:

"They are all deprived of any legal protection and delivered up defenseless to capitalist exploitation. So are the workers in the weaving and silk home-work, so common in Japan, where the sweating system prevails in its most horrible form. Long hours, 14 to 16, miserable food, and un-

healthy workshops are the rule. . . . The textile industry is the most highly developed and the best organized factory work in Japan. It employs women and girls in two shifts, which are changed every fourteen days. These poor slaves are kept, during the intervals between their spells of work, in prison-like dormitories inside the premises of the manufactory. They are sought out in remote parts of the country and forced to agree to a contract of at least three years for a wage of from \$7 to \$15 a year. In many cases the girls, after paying their employers for board and lodging, draw from two cents to four cents a day."

There is indeed a new Factory Act now before the Government at Tokyo, we are told. Its provisions, however, make but "meager improvements" in the lot of the factory hand, and it applies only to factories employing fifty hands or more. At present there are 48,000 children under fourteen employed in Japanese industries out of a total population of nearly 50,000,000, and this act provides that none under twelve years of age shall be employed and "children under sixteen are not to work more than twelve hours a day." The writer passes the following sentence on a bill which regulates "the necessary cubic feet of air space, sanitary arrangements in a factory, and other obvious requirements":

"The care and inspection of factories are left entirely to the several local administrations, and the law is so very elastic and can be so arbitrarily administered that it will bring to the workers, as they are without organization or political rights, no relief worthy of mention. Even as it is the employers and capitalists are leagued against it."

The need of an organized Labor party, under Socialist auspices, is necessary for the salvation of Japanese laborers, he states as follows:

"Organization and agitation are of urgent necessity for the working classes in Japan. But hitherto the police have rendered it impossible to do anything in this way. Our police are the willing tools of the capitalists and the capitalist Government. . . . More than twenty people are languishing in prison because they espoused the cause of the workers, and all Socialist papers excepting one, the *Schakai Schimbun*, "Socialist News" (Tokyo), have been suppressed."

The circulation of this paper is only 1,000; it is not offered

for sale. "We have to give the paper to the workers," says this Japanese Socialist, "and beg them to read it. They have, of course, no money to subscribe for it."

Mr. Gompers has recently been visiting the centers of industry in Europe. He should now visit and encourage Asia where the Labor party is in such desperate straits. Yet Mr. Katayama concludes:

"Industry in Japan is rapidly increasing, and where industry is carried on under such conditions as described above, a soil for Socialism is fast being prepared."



S. KATAYAMA,
The Japanese Socialist who describes
the sad lot of the workers in the Land
of the Rising Sun.



CHILD-LABOR IN JAPAN.

"Long hours, miserable food, and unhealthy workshops are the rule." Some 48,000 children under fourteen are employed in Japanese industries, and a new law now before the Government provides, as a great advance, that "children under sixteen are not to work more than twelve hours a day."



PHYSICAL GROWTH IN COLLEGE

THE YOUNG MAN of the present day not only has greater power of growth than the youth of past generations, but he is better developed physically, declares Dr. Frank J. Born, medical examiner of the Yale University Gymnasium, in *The Yale Alumni Weekly*. In the first place, he gives figures to show that growth in college between freshman and senior years is greater than the normal amount. This he attributes in part to the fact that students are devoting themselves to gymnasium work. He says:

"While there exists an academic atmosphere, the result of the mental training, which every student is conscious of and which governs his actions and molds his character, another powerful factor is making itself felt, namely, the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the sound mind in a well-trained body, a sentiment not expressed in words, but manifested by the general attitude of the student body which compels the individual to recognize the importance of the physical and its influence upon the character. This is partially indicated by the increasing number of students who are taking some definite and regular exercise, and who consult daily with the physicians at the gymnasium as to the best line of work suitable in their particular case. We leave out of consideration the athlete who represents a comparatively small group, and refer to the type represented by the student who, because of lack of time or lack of ability, is not actively engaged in any of the major branches of athletics.

"Dr. Minot, in his book entitled 'Age, Growth, and Death,' says: 'Any one can observe that the younger generation of to-day tends to surpass its parents in physical development. How to explain the remarkable improvement we do not know. I find myself led to the hypothesis that the better health of the mothers secures improved nourishment in the early stages of the offspring and that the maternal vigor is at least one important immediate cause of the betterment of the children.' While we concur in this opinion, our study of the question leads us to infer that a far more important factor in the solution of the problem is the larger appreciation of the influence of the physical upon the mental and the moral which is resulting in increased facilities for physical development. A partial indication of our statement that the number of students who are taking some definite and regular exercise is increasing, is the fact that 88 per cent. of the class were actively interested in some form of exercise, while only 12 per cent. did not participate in any special branch. The various forms of activity with their percentage are:

Football.....	10 per cent.
Baseball.....	6 " "
Crew.....	14 " "
Track athletics.....	8 " "
Out-door games, as tennis.....	26 " "
Gymnasium	24 " "

The average increase of the crew, track, and football groups are next considered, and it is found that they are comparatively small. We read:

"The increase in weight of the typical individual of the football group is unusually small, only one-half of the increase characteristic of the period between 19 and 23. Many hypotheses might be advanced in explanation of this fact, but after a careful study of this slight growth increment, which was first brought to our attention some three years ago, we have concluded that the football type represents a group of young men of superior physical endowment and vitality who reach that point where the growth power practically disappears much earlier than the average, usually during their preparatory school

course. In such cases there is an inherent tendency to a more rapid development supplemented by an extraordinary capacity for physical work.

"The baseball and crew candidates show a more decided change, for in these groups we find a few men of the football type, but more of those individuals who follow the general law of development.

"In the remaining groups we note larger increases, for here we come in contact with the average student. . . . Attention is called to the exceedingly small increase in lung capacity of the track athlete, only 20 cubic inches. This is not unusual, however, for we have found that in many track athletes, especially the long-distance and cross-country runners, the lung capacity was only average and sometimes below normal. From our observations we believe that in this type of athlete the breathing must be shallow and confined to the lower parts of the lungs, the bases, in order that the equilibrium between the production of the waste matter in the muscles and its elimination from the blood through the lungs may be quickly reestablished, a condition called 'second wind,' and so necessary to the runner. The well-developed lower thorax and the flattened condition of the upper portion confirm us in our opinion."

On the whole, Dr. Born's figures are exceedingly encouraging to those who are anxious that participation in college athletics should not be confined to the members of the various official "teams."

ARCTIC IRRITABILITY

SOJOURN IN THE polar regions for two or three years seems to be bad for the nerves. It brings on a peculiar state of nervous sensitiveness, which is now known to physicians and easily recognized by them. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 7) says that the extreme irritability of the victims of this condition is very troublesome; the most absurd trifle may raise a veritable storm of rage, and caustic speeches evoke yet more caustic retorts, till the atmosphere is ominously charged. He continues:

"In no other surroundings does the beam in one's own eye become so microscopic and the mote in one's brother's eye so obvious as in these circumstances, and only in the silent watches of the night does the consciousness of personal failings return and restore the mental equilibrium necessary for an impartial judgment of the failings of others. Even these short periods of impartial self-examination are naturally wanting in those in whom self-consciousness is a congenital defect. As with husband and wife who have long lived together, every thought, every fault, every trick of manner or speech becomes known to all who are sharing in a polar expedition, every one's views on every subject under the sun are common property. Under no other conditions is the truth of the old adage, 'There is nothing new under the sun,' so forcibly driven home as in the third winter of an Arctic expedition. While the expedition is still in contact with land, or when active progress is made toward a definite aim, all goes well, but when the ship is frozen in, and the only sense of motion is limited to the observation of a line passed through a hole in the ice to indicate the course of the current, the strain begins. Dr. Blessing's prophylactic measures are constant employment and a strict limitation of the association of the officers with the crew. 'Birds of a feather flock together,' and the democratic infraction of this rule leads not only to loss of discipline but also to discomfort on both sides. For work to be sufficiently varied more room must be given than was available on the *Fram* in 1893, when the maker of a pair of ski had to work in a temperature of - 20°. Book-binding, painting, carving, plaiting, leather work, and carpentering are all useful adjuncts in the wise employment of time,

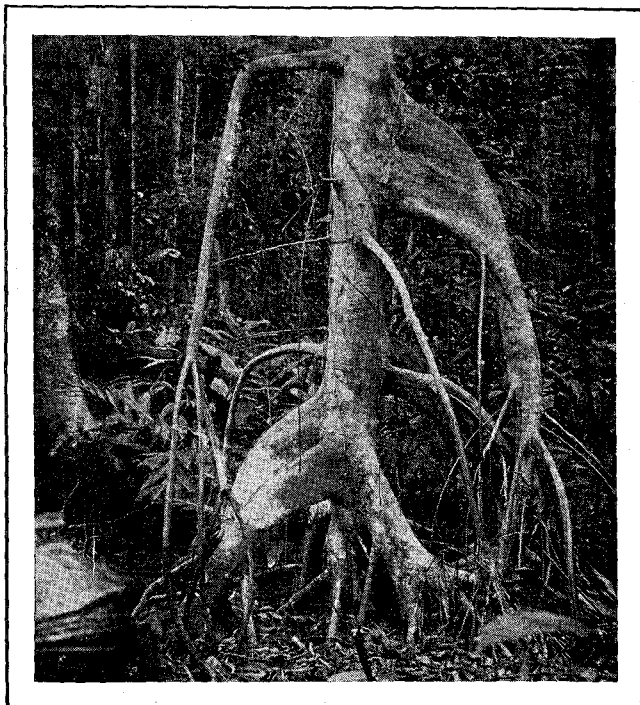


DR. FRANK J. BORN,
Who shows how a college course helps
the body as well as the mind.

and the forethought of friends which provides presents and surprise packets to mark not only the first but also the later festive seasons in the coming years will be amply repaid by the gratitude of the recipients."

THE LIVING SANDS OF CERAM

THERE IS AN uninhabited island of the Dutch East Indies, where, if we are to believe a writer in *The Volta Review* (Washington, May), the sea beach is alive and crawls, the trees have roots that grow in the air, and the fish come out of the sea to climb the trees of the neighboring jungle. This remarkable island, we are told, has been visited by David Fairchild, now in charge of foreign plant and seed introduction



By Courtesy of "The Volta Review," Washington, D.C.

A FLYING BUTTRESS OF THE JUNGLE.

This is a natural growth of tree-roots, common to all this species of tropical fig-tree. Good photographs taken in the jungle are rare, owing to the fact that the miasmatic atmosphere generally ruins the photographer's films.

in the United States Department of Agriculture. The accompanying reproduction is from one of Mr. Fairchild's photographs. Says the writer:

"This picture illustrates almost the first object which met Mr. Fairchild's eyes upon landing—a species of fig-tree whose roots start out of its trunk at a distance of eight to ten feet above the ground, and then grow downward to meet the marshy soil in the form of a natural flying buttress. These trees, Mr. Fairchild says, are some fifty to sixty feet in height. Their leaves look like the leaves of a rubber plant, and their juice is milky white like that of the milkweed.

"This tree," Mr. Fairchild writes, "grows so near the sea-shore that a species of climbing fish crawls up these roots, sometimes to a distance of thirty or forty feet. When we landed on this island there were hundreds of these fish jumping around on the sand and climbing the roots of such trees as this, hunting for insects.

"As we set foot on this coast of wonders I turned in amazement to my companion and said, 'Why, Mr. Lathrop, the sea beach is running away!' It is no exaggeration to say that the beach was alive with hermit crabs. They seemed as numerous as the sands of the sea, and were of about the same color. Their shells ranged in size from a pin's head to that of a horse-chestnut, and they were in constant motion, thousands upon thousands of them, crawling up and down the blades of grass and swarming over the trunks of the trees in the beach jungle.

"These moving sands, with a background of trees whose roots were apparently all above ground, and which were covered by tree-climbing fish, formed the most fantastic picture that it has ever been my fortune to look upon."

COLORED FOODS, GOOD AND BAD

THE QUESTION of coloring-matters to be used in food products is an old one. The coppery-green canned vegetable and the brilliant blue or yellow bonbon have been alike objects of suspicion on the consumer's part and of indignant defense on that of the producer and distributor. One of the most exhaustive studies of the subject has recently been made by a commission appointed by the Paris Academy of Medicine at the instance of the French Government. The report of the commission is described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 30) by one of its members, Prof. A. Béhal, of the High School of Pharmacy. Says this authority:

"The questions [presented to the Commission] will receive different solutions as they refer to food-substances intended for daily consumption or to pastry, bonbons, or liqueurs which are absorbed only in small quantities and irregularly. . . . Cazeneuve concludes . . . that (1) coloring-matters intended to be used with food should be sold under the seal of the maker, who should be responsible for the quality and nature of the product . . . ; they should be called by some well-known name and not by a fancy title; (2) the colors should be always pure, free from sulfate of soda and other substances, whether injurious or not; (3) wine, beer, vinegar, and butter should not be artificially colored. . . .

"Klopine has studied the action of coal-tar colors . . . and finds that, of 50 colors belonging to ten different chemical groups, 15 were clearly poisonous and 20 were suspected. . . . He finds that there is no definite relation between the composition and the toxicity. He concludes that when the action is prolonged, anilin colors, even those that would seem inoffensive, may provoke troubles. He advises definitely against the use of coloring-matters in the preparation of food products and drinks."

This is not all, however. Recent experiments show that the living cells of which organisms are composed seem to have a selective action on certain coloring-substances. If these are toxic, a very small portion may become concentrated in certain cells and prove fatal to them. Thus certain colors are fatal to microorganisms, no matter how dilute the solution. The color gathers finally in the living cells, the only difference being that the more dilute the solution the longer it takes for the color to concentrate and produce its effect. Evidently any cell that has the property of fixing the color in sufficient quantity will be killed. To quote further:

"The introduction of coloring-matters into the human organism may thus cause the destruction of a certain number of cells. Altho these substances have hitherto been regarded as inoffensive, this is due in great part to the fact that they have been taken in with foods that themselves appropriate the coloring-matter and prevent it from acting on the living cells. Possibly liquids, colored artificially by these substances, said to be inoffensive, when introduced into the stomach of a fasting person, might act differently, destroying a greater or less quantity of those cells that are most apt to fix these coloring-substances."

It will thus be seen that Cazeneuve's conclusions, given above, are amply justified. In regard to the employment of definite and well-understood names for coloring-matters, the author says:

"The necessity of using a definite chemical name, so far as possible, is justified because we find in commerce, sometimes under more than ten different names, an identical coloring-matter made by different firms. . . . It may be seen that it is necessary to call a color by its chemical name, to prevent the substitution, even in good faith, for an inoffensive substance, of a coloring-matter having the same tinctorial properties, but toxic. . . .

"Considering all these facts, the Commission is of opinion that the use of all coal-tar colors in food products should be forbidden. Such products are bread, meat, milk, oils, butter, etc. They should also be prohibited in drinks and liquids of daily use—wine, cider, perry, beer, etc. . . .

"As for caramel, cochineal, and chicory, dedicated by long custom to the coloration of brandies, vinegar, and cider, these may be accepted without inconvenience for the products named.

"On the other hand, the Commission thinks that the use of certain coal-tar colors may be permitted in pastry, candy, and certain liqueurs that are not used daily and are taken only in small quantities, under the following conditions:

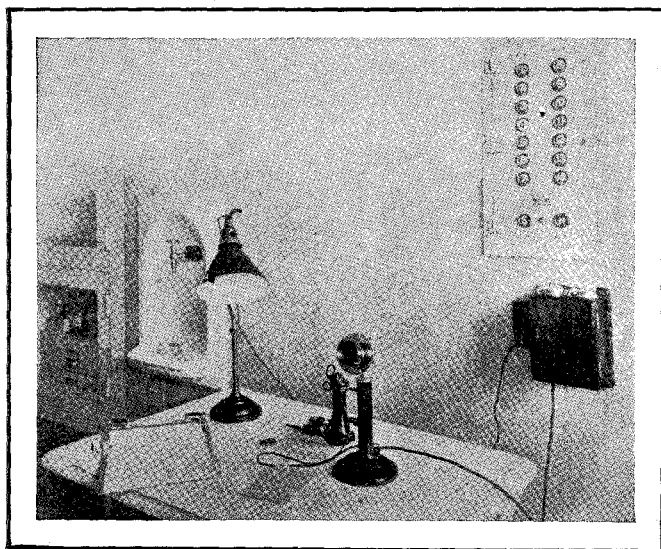
"The colors must be such as are known to be inoffensive in small doses; they must be sold by the manufacturers under seal, and the label must state, besides the trade name, the chemical name of the substance; such colors must be commercially pure."

In conclusion, Professor Béhal tells us the Commission condemns black coloring-matters, allows the decorative coloration of pastry, tho condemning the coloration of the mass itself to simulate yolk of egg, forbids the use of coal-tar colors in acid sirups intended for children's use, allows the coloring of the shells of eggs and the "bluing" of sugar with ultramarine, and agrees to the use of almost any color on the rinds of cheeses, apparently on the understanding that this part of the cheese is not intended for the consumption of human beings.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SILENT SIGNAL SYSTEMS FOR HOSPITALS

DEVICES FOR summoning aid quickly and accurately are evidently needed in a hospital, but the ordinary electric bell or buzzer can not be used on account of the noise it makes. Some other sense than that of hearing must be relied upon to give the signals. The latest inventions in this line are described in *The International Hospital Record* (Washington) by Maurice Levison. The writer tells us at the outset that some hospital builders and administrators have minimized the necessity of a call system—a most mistaken idea. He goes on to say:

"The signal system is to the patient as necessary as the wireless telegraph is to the modern ship. The call system is the only way by which the patient can summon assistance, and at times their wants are as necessary as medicine—imagine a call for a pan of water and the patient unable to summon a nurse. I know of one case in a hospital where fifteen patients in a ward were given no attention from nine o'clock in the evening until morning, as no calls were answered by the nurse or orderly. This was not the fault of the hospital, but of the system used, as the nurses were not checked and the patients were at their



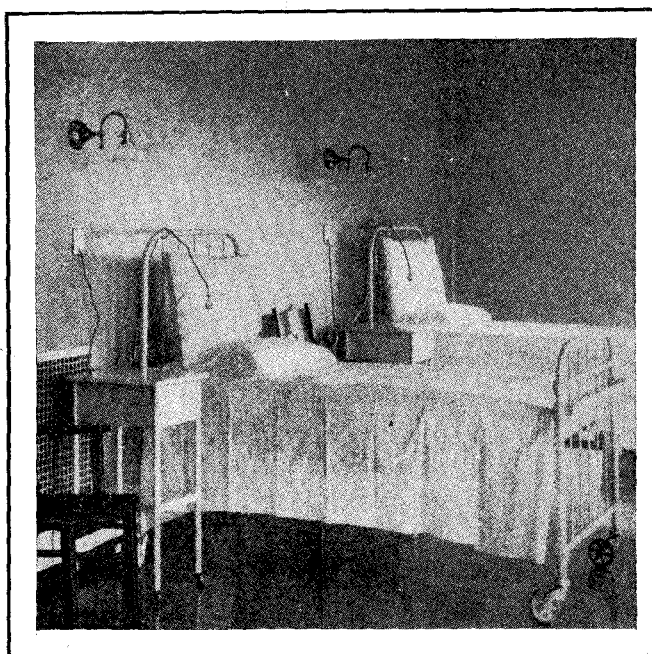
WHERE THE CALL FOR HELP IS RECEIVED.

When the patient presses the button a lamp is lit at this nurse's station. The lamp can not be turned off here, but can only be operated from the patient's bedside, thus insuring a visit from the nurse.

mercy. The neglect in the past has not been the fault of the nurses, but of the system of calling.

"A signal system for a hospital must be designed to meet the peculiar requirements of that institution. It must be noiseless, as quietness is one of the main features to be considered in the

modern hospital. It must be a system that will check the nurse, so that calls can not be released except from the calling-station at the patient's bedside, and not released at the annunciator. It must be arranged so that calls will be answered only once by the nurse and not repeated as was the case with the



A "C. Q. D." FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

"The signal system is to the patient as necessary as the wireless telegraph is to the modern ship."

old annunciator system, which, when the nurse failed to reset the annunciator, restored the call just answered, making it necessary for another nurse to visit that call, only to be informed that the call had already been taken care of. This last-mentioned defect adds operating expense, as calls are repeated. Systems operating on lamps have been found to give the best results, but the voltage of these systems should not be over 10 or 15 volts from a safety standpoint. Experience has taught that cords are the main source of trouble on any system, as they receive abuse at the hands of the patient, and if a higher voltage is used this endangers the safety of the patient, as the cords are worn and a shock of 110 volts alternating or direct current has a disastrous effect."

The commonest form of nurse's call system, the writer tells us, uses an ordinary electric lamp as an indicator, the bulbs being placed in any one of various ways to suit conditions. In connection with the call-device a release-plate is used, consisting of a portable push-button and a button mounted on a plate which the nurse operates to release the call, all of which is installed in the patient's room. We read:

"This button will release only that call which has been sent from its corresponding portable button operated by the patient. It is also an essential feature that calls be not released from the calling-button which the patient operates, as the call, when once set, must remain set until released by the nurse from the reset button mounted in the wall at patient's bedside. If patients could reset from the calling-button they would flash the lamp and have no assurance that the lamp were burning, as it might be in the off position and the patient would think the lamp burning. Also, if it is necessary for the nurse to release at the portable button, the patient might be lying on the button and the nurse would disturb the patient to reset from that button.

"An emergency system may be desired. This consists of a button mounted on the plate, which is operated by the nurse when the patient becomes delirious or beyond her control. She may operate this switch to summon assistance and not leave the room. Patients have been left by nurses when in a delirious state and have leapt from windows while the nurse was absent to get assistance. The act of operating this emergency illuminates a red light over the door of the room or at any point which may be desired. The act of pressing the emergency button may be arranged to flash automatically the same lamp as

used for calling the nurse, the intermittent flashing notifying that it is an emergency call."

A clock arrangement may be used which will record on a tape the time of the call, the time of the answer, and the number of the room. The tape then gives the superintendent a record for use in dealing with complaints.

A DEMONSTRATION OF CREATION

THAT THE CREATION of the world may be demonstrated scientifically is asserted by Antonin Rousset in *Cosmos* (Paris). His argument, tho he does not state this explicitly, would appear to rest on the assumption that infinity in space and time are closely connected, so that a body whose boundaries are limited must also possess a limited existence, having a definite beginning and ending. Says Mr. Rousset:

"It may be said with certainty that there are but two possible hypotheses of the origin of matter . . . either it is eternal and

is true for all the celestial bodies of the solar system, and for the whole universe."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COAL FOR AN OCEAN GREYHOUND

THE ACCOMPANYING striking representation of the quantity of coal necessary to replenish the bunkers of one of the giant Cunarders for a single voyage is somewhat more than a mere diagram. The trains represented in it actually exist and must be employed in the transportation of the coal to the English coast; the only fictitious thing is the placing of them side by side. The picture is from *The Sphere* (London), from which we also quote the following:

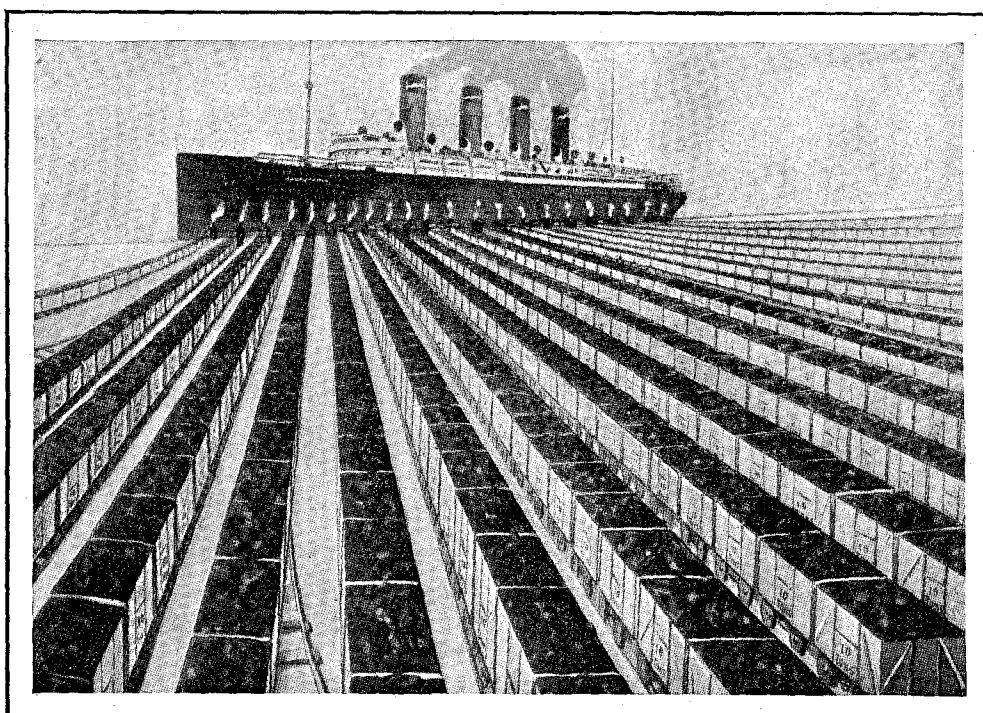
"The coaling of a Cunarder for a single journey across the Atlantic is a more serious feature than the landsman would imagine. A man looks into his newly replenished coal-cellar in November and comforts himself with the thought that he has warmth in store for his household over the winter, but an ordinary railway truckload of coal would fill that cellar three or four times over, and he would be puzzled as to where to put such a quantity if he had it. The coal-cellar of the *Mauretania* is another matter, tho as she is seen coming up outside Fishguard she looks at first but a mere speck on the horizon. Her huge mass, however, seems to swell out perceptibly every second as she approaches, and as she comes alongside the tender one realizes what a vast problem in energy she is. The diagrammatic view of one of the giant Cunarders being coaled will help to show the enormous quantities involved.

"A coal-train of thirty wagons measures from 500 feet to 600 feet in length, and a coal depot with twenty-two sets of rails side by side would cover a width of nearly 300 feet, or an area of over four acres of ground altogether. The whole of this huge quantity of the best steam coal obtainable is required for each trip across the Atlantic, and it all has to be turned into steam, heat, and smoke. And yet it occupies but a small fraction of the available storage space in this leviathan, so small indeed in proportion that the ordinary passenger is scarcely aware of its existence. It is hidden deep

in the bowels of the huge vessel and all below the long 700-foot water-line of the steel hull.

"Outside the precincts of the colliery the transit of all these coal-laden trains to the Mersey counts for a considerable item to the railway companies; but the calculation does not end here. If circumstances permitted of the vessel being taken to a modern coaling-port such as Barry or Garston docks, where a series of 30-ton hydraulic or electric lifts would raise each wagon bodily and tilt over the contents direct into the ship at one stroke and with no manual aid, the coaling-process would occupy but a very short time. But this is yet to be achieved in the case of these fast first-class liners, which are not to be exposed to the coal dust that necessarily arises by such processes; therefore the supply has to be put in by the older method.

"These twenty-two trains are brought to the Mersey and discharged into low, flat coal-barges, which are towed in long rows alongside each Cunarder while at her moorings in the Sloyne, and just on the water-line a number of oblong doors are thrown open. Through these the coal is shoveled into the vast, dark caverns by some hundreds of men working night and day with all their might till the whole of the 7,000 tons is put in. When the number of all those who are directly employed in the process is found and multiplied by those dependent on them or who have their living by catering to their wants it may be assumed that for every 1,000 persons who require to be carried across the Atlantic in ease and comfort the strenuous labor of 10,000 and probably the livelihood of 20,000 must be involved."



COAL CONSUMED BY THE "MAURETANIA" ON EACH TRIP.

Twenty-two trainloads of best steam coal waiting to charge the *Mauretania* with energy for one voyage.

has always existed, without beginning, or it has had a beginning, in which case it is allowable for us to investigate its origin. . . . Is it possible to decide between these two hypotheses?

"If matter is eternal, it has always existed. Now what has no beginning can have no end, because a thing can not be finite and infinite at the same time. Furthermore, as that which has neither beginning nor end is necessarily infinite and thus can not present any contour or limited form, it must necessarily be immaterial. . . .

"This shows implicitly that nothing that is material can be without a beginning, and that consequently all hypotheses about a pretended eternal matter or a supposed world that has always existed must be abandoned, seeing that only an immaterial power can be eternal. If then a substance, or the terrestrial globe, has had a beginning, it must be that a superior power has formed or created it. Thus the necessary fact of the beginning of the world involves as a consequence the necessary fact of its creation, which implies the existence of a superior creative power.

"This consequence had already been recognized by the learned mathematician Cauchy. He asserted, in fact, that the earth could not have existed for an infinite number of years, seeing that their sum would constitute a number necessarily always finite, being susceptible of augmentation and diminution.

"According to this observation we should be forced to conclude that the earth had a beginning, namely, its creation. The same

A MUSEUM OF LIVING PLANTS

THIS DESCRIPTIVE name is given to the modern type of botanical garden by Dr. William Trelease, director of the Shaw Garden, St. Louis, writing in *Science* (New York, May 6). It is the museum idea that now controls, he tells us, not the popular conception of such a garden, which is that it is simply a large collection of plants, "grouped for reasons of economy and convenience, like the bottles on the shelves of a laboratory." He says:

"Few visitors to a museum or a garden carry away a distinct impression of fifty objects, tho they have gazed upon and perhaps observed hundreds—while they may have seen thousands. If they have derived pleasure and an impression that the collection is worth while, and have carried away an understanding of something not before so well understood, they are likely to return and to send others to see what they have seen. The second, and especially the last, of these results depends upon some salient feature of the exhibit. Beauty, taste, and order may give pleasure and make a collection worth seeing for the general impression it creates; but a lesson is much more often taught than picked up."

"Guided by a botanist whose first love is a broad comparative knowledge of the vegetation of the earth, planned by an artist whose skill can convert the picture of his mind into something that the eye can see, cared for by a gardener to whom a dandelion or a dock in place is as desirable as an oak or an orchid out of place is undesirable, such a garden calls for the further constant care of the teacher to insure through unceasing watchfulness that what is intended to be educational shall be kept from becoming near-demonstration, and the alert supervision of the investigator in each field of research so that experiment may not turn into chance and supposedly adequate resources prove quite inadequate when drawn on at a critical moment. These talents are rarely if ever embodied in one person. The garden that is to profit by them is likely to cherish their possessors in the order indicated, even tho, finally, in taking rank in the achievement of its highest aim—the enlargement of knowledge—there are last which shall be first and there are first which shall be last."

PHOTOGRAPH OF A RAINBOW—The accompanying photograph of a rainbow in the English lake country is reproduced from *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London). Allan Phillip, who took the picture, writes thus about it:

"A rainbow in itself is so common a phenomenon that it calls for no special comment; but there are few natural phenomena which present such difficulties to photography. It is this which leads me to believe that the accompanying photograph may be of some interest. I claim no merit in the production of this picture; circumstances favored me, hence the result. I was on the summit of the Castle Crag in the vale of Borrowdale when a thick mist suddenly came over the neighboring hills and enveloped me. The sun gleaming through this mist 'painted' a rainbow of exceptional brilliance on the screen of thin cloud below. The bow stood out the brighter because the background was dark in the shadows of the clouds. The exposure was only one-twentieth second, and I used a Barnet ortho. plate, backed, but without the yellow screen. The plate was developed with pyro-soda very dilute, development taking nearly twenty minutes to complete. I have not retouched the negative in any way. On the photo Lake Derwentwater is seen in the distance; and the coach road stands out white as it winds along the valley."



PHOTOGRAPH OF A RAINBOW.

THE TELEPHONE IN MEDICINE

THAT A TELEPHONE with a very clear and loud-speaking transmitter may be of the greatest aid to physicians in the diagnosis of disease is shown by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 7). A transmitter possessing these qualities in an unusual degree has been recently devised in England by S. G. Brown, who described it at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. His invention will enable a physician to examine a patient by telephone a hundred miles away. Says the writer in *The Lancet*:

"Primarily Mr. Brown's interest in the subject was . . . to magnify the sounds produced in the ordinary telephone, and thus to render telephony at great distances a practical matter. Eventually he has designed a remarkable accessory to the telephone which incidentally may prove to be a valuable adjunct to the diagnostician. The electric stethoscope in its present form causes the sound of the heart to be three times as loud as in the ordinary stethoscope. If, however, the telephone relay invented by Mr. Brown is attached, the two instruments combined raise

the intensity of the sound some twenty times and more. The instrument was tested in a number of diseased heart cases and it appeared to render diagnosis particularly easy and revealed some phenomena only previously suspected."

When the instrument was applied directly to the heart the sound of the beats in the telephones is reported to have been uncomfortably loud and to have been easily heard not only by the patient but by all those standing around, even when the telephones were in position on the head of the operator. We read:

"The stethoscope as used increased the heart-beats to the almost complete exclusion of the shriller or breathing sounds. The instrument can be so tuned, however, that nothing but the breathing sounds are audible. The passage of the air through the lungs was heard as 'the roar of wind through a forest of trees.' Replacing the telephone head-piece by a transformer the stethoscope was joined to the ordinary telephone service, and for the sake of experiment the sound of the heart has been transmitted over several miles of telephone line to medical men in various parts of London. The sounds received were as loud and clear, it is stated, as when heard locally. It is suggested that it is now possible for the physician, say, in London, to examine a patient, say, in the country, stethoscopically, and to arrive at a correct diagnosis. The instrument may obviously become of distinct service to the deaf, and the ordinary telephone sounds can by its means be projected into a room so that every one present can hear. A public performance may thus be reproduced in the hearing of a company of persons present in a room remote from the actual scene."



AGAINST THE PRIZE-FIGHT

ACCORDING to program San Francisco will be chiefly interested on July 4 in a pugilistic exhibit between the supreme physical exponents of the white and black races, and there is a general and rapidly growing movement of protest among the churches of all denominations against what they regard as a desecration of the day. If they can not stop the fight, and it appears that the contest under the guise of a boxing-match is countenanced by the laws of California, they propose to carry out counter-attractions. Many clergymen and evangelists, it is said, are preparing to invade San Francisco for the purpose of this counter-demonstration. *The Christian Herald* (New York) sketches the plan in these words:

"Tents will be pitched near the prize-ring, and it may even happen that the 'roped arena,' as the fighters call it, will be a ring within a ring, being completely surrounded by masses of Christian people, who will emphasize their protest by religious services at which brutality, and especially prize-fighting, will be unsparingly denounced. An evangelistic procession will probably be an incident of the occasion. This spectacular crusade against the revival of pugilism in America may not be without good results. We seriously doubt, however, that it will dissuade the California authorities. Large revenues are involved in this particular affair, and soon thousands of moving-picture shows will be demoralizing our young people with pictures of the encounter. If the churches could stop these degrading exhibitions, they would be dealing a deadly blow to vice by taking away its source of support."

Protests from most of the religious bodies have been filed with the Governor of the State, but that he intends to do anything has not yet been authoritatively declared, says *The California Christian Advocate* (San Francisco). It has generally been given out that the power to act resides with the district-attorney if with anybody, a point which this journal discusses:

"That is by no means sure. Other governors have not hesitated to declare themselves and when necessary set in motion all the forces at their command to prevent such a disgrace. On the contrary, strictly speaking, district-attorneys can not act until a law has been broken. The fact is the matter is squarely before the Governor of this State. We know there are a lot of technicalities to be alleged, at the same time we know that society has the inherent right to protect itself. It will be urged in a plausible way that boxing within certain limits is lawful. It is precisely this distinction between a legitimate and illegitimate act that an executive officer of the law is called upon to make. These brutal bullies are well aware of the transgression of the law. It is their purpose to take advantage of the law to commit a wrong against the community. There is no lack of distinction in this case. The advantage of the law is a flagrant abuse of the law. Any officer of the law who affects to see no ground for interfering in this prize-fight is guilty of a piece of self-sophistication, amounting in the end to hypocrisy. Letters and resolutions will not answer in this case. These are a kind of demoniacal possession which will not come out by resolutions and declarations. Great committees composed of fifty or of a hundred leading citizens must be at the expense in time and money to visit the Governor and present the case personally. It is tremendously worth while. It is a question of lowering the standard of morals to the level of

sheer brutality. Every man who loves the name of California should do something. It is an outrage that public officials must be driven to their duty. We hope every church federation, every good government league, and every group of good citizens that can be gotten together will call on the Governor and arouse him to action. It is a reproach which can not be wiped out. Everything that can be done should be done to prevent this shameful exhibition of brutality."

The Western World, a Catholic journal of Des Moines, discusses the general question of the relation of the community to this and other fights, boldly asserting that "we are brutes." We read:

"In San Francisco last week a young prize-fighter, Tommy McCarthy, died as the result of injuries he received during a 'go' with Owen Moran, who is said to be an Englishman! Now the Churches in California and in many other States are protesting loudly against prize-fighting in general and against the coming contest between Jeffries and Johnson on the Fourth of July. But they will not be able, it appears, to prevent the pulling off of that battle on the anniversary of our national Declaration of Independence. Jeffries and Johnson are now training for the encounter. Each is installed in his training-camp and is surrounded by trainers and sparing-partners, who have nothing else to do in this world besides assisting the professional pugilists in getting into 'condition.' The weather on the coast is delightful, the ocean breezes and the undiluted sunshine of heaven combine to make an atmosphere which the animals can not help enjoying. There is plenty of honest work for strong young men to do in this country and at this season, but these fighters and their followers would much rather amuse themselves in training-quarters than look for work or do any. Anyhow, prize-fighters don't have to really work. They can make enough out of one fight to support themselves and families for the rest of their lives. If after the battle they still hanker after more money, the stage is ever ready to welcome them to accept leading rôles. It is a fine business. The McCarthys and the Morans and ever so many more of these pugilists are Catholics. The newspapers

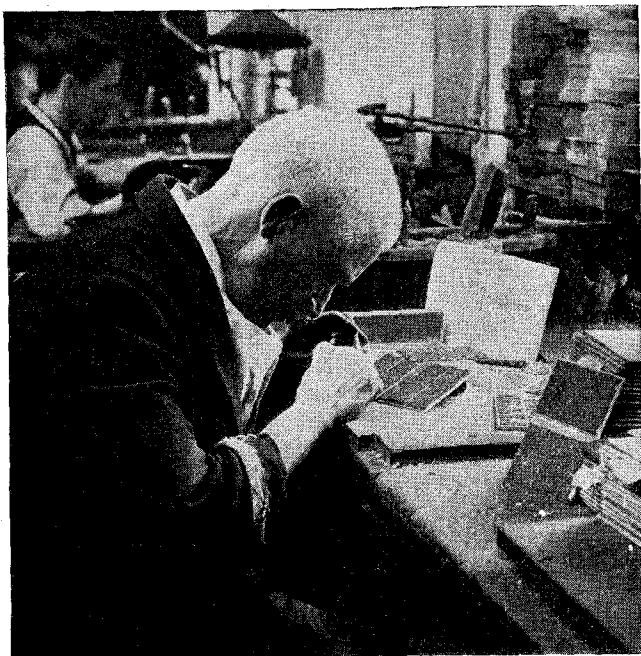
last week related that Tommy McCarthy's mother had a bet of \$500 that her son would win from Moran. He lost his life, as the indirect consequence, no doubt, of the fight. In other words, his death was the result, as the coroner's jury declared, of accidental causes. Now the family is overwhelmed with grief. This youth was their hope, as every likely lad is the hope of his parents. But he is dead now. His life is ended before it had fairly begun. The young man who was his opponent and who has felt great sorrow, apparently, over the sad occurrence, will continue his career as a prize-fighter. The laws against prize-fighting, such as they are, can be easily evaded. The Jeffries-Johnson fight, for instance, is called a 'boxing-bout' and can not be prevented in California, it seems, because the law of that State prohibits only prize-fighting. We deplore this brutal pugilism; we are excited for a while after a youth has been injured or killed in the ring. We assert that the 'manly art' is being degraded by exhibitions of brutality. We appeal to governors and legislatures to put an end to these prize-fights as being immoral and demoralizing to the principals and to the public."

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati) recommends that all parts of the country petition their representatives in Congress, by means of the fifty-word night message, to urge the passing of the Walter Smith Anti-prize-fight Bill which undertakes to prohibit the transportation of any picture or description of any prize-fight or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or any record or account of betting on the same.



GOVERNOR GILLETTE OF CALIFORNIA.

One religious journal, commenting on the Governor's reluctance to exercise his powers to stop the fight in San Francisco, says that "any officer of the law who affects to see no ground for interfering in this prize-fight is guilty of a piece of self-sophistication, amounting in the end to hypocrisy."



ENGRAVERS ALTERING THE PLATES OF THE ENGLISH PRAYER-BOOK.

MOVING PICTURES IN CHURCH

CHICAGO is said to gather on Sunday evenings one-sixth of its entire population into 466 amusement places where moving pictures are the chief attractions. Other cities compete in their several capacities. "The theaters and five-and ten-cent shows are thronged," observes *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit), "while the churches are thinly attended." From this statement to the following question is an easy transition: Why should not the Church be as wise as the world and go in for moving-picture attractions? This Methodist journal takes the query seriously, as the following shows:

"It is thought that inasmuch as the church attractions would be free, the crowds would prefer them, especially the poor people.

"As for the pictures, 'the thrilling stories of the Old Testament, and the beautiful tales of the New Testament, together with modern illustrations of Christian heroism' would, it is said, make attractive up-to-date shows.

"At first blush this suggestion would seem to many like a plausible thing, progressive, 'up-to-date,' and promising of good results.

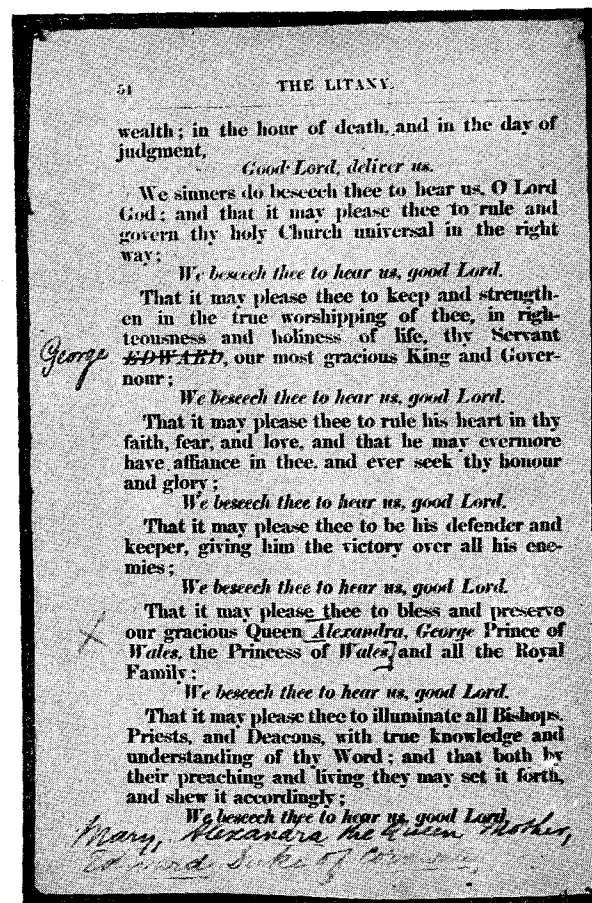
"It would, perhaps, not be much more of an innovation on old-fashioned worship than much of the hired music is. And it probably would not cost much more than some churches pay their artistic singers. Is it righteous to make artistic appeal to the ear to capture a crowd, and wicked to make artistic appeal to the eye?

"Moreover, on the score of innovation alone, the suggestion could not be condemned, especially by Methodists. John Wesley adopted an innovation when he took to field preaching, which he did not like, in lieu of the regular pulpit, which he did like. Methodists are adopting innovations all the time, and will continue to do so."

This journal is not insensible to the "serious objections" natural to the suggestion. "There is probably no form of entertainment so hard on the eye, and indirectly upon the health, as motion pictures in low, stuffy rooms." Moreover:

"Only the most exciting scenes can long sustain interest in such tiresome exhibitions. 'The thrilling stories of the Old Testament' and 'the beautiful tales of the New Testament' would have to be fixt up in very catchy style if the crowds which have been surfeited on prize-fight shows and other current excitement are to be drawn to the churches. The official boards, too, would have to come down with a lot of cash to buy new negatives by the thousand feet for each recurring Sunday evening performance.

"It is said that fully \$60,000,000 has been invested in picture



A PAGE MARKED FOR REVISION.

shows by the fraternity who have converted old stores and halls in every town and village into five-cent picture parlors. Is the Church prepared to compete with that outlay?

"But the moving-picture business is here, probably to stay, and if the churches wish to combine and send their preachers around giving shows somewhat after the early circuit method, they can thus save some of the expense in 'filling the churches,' or trying to."

A RABBI WHO WAS TOO JEWISH

NO LITTLE STIR has been caused in Jewish circles by the forced resignation of the rabbi of Temple Emanu-El in New York City because of his stand against the ultra-reforms of Reformed Judaism that are carrying the Hebrews farther and farther from the old moorings and making them more and more like their Christian neighbors. To him Reformed Judaism is losing all its distinctive traits as a Jewish faith, till it is hard to tell a Jew from a Gentile. Not only are the young men and young women completely ignorant of Judaism, he thinks, but they have a fear, in all they do, of the comment of the Gentile world. In his Passover sermon, Rabbi Magnes not only charged his people with truancy to the old forms of faith, but he sketched a form of faith and practical religion which, he thought, might help them to recover the lost ground. His accusations, as reported in the Jewish press, were couched in these words:

"The fact remains that the youth is estranged from this congregation, that there are no younger men and women to assume the responsibility of this Jewish institution. Our young men and women are completely ignorant of Judaism. How, then, can they be loyal to it? In Judaism, the Am Ha-aretz, the ignoramus, is regarded with contempt. Judaism is a religion that depends upon study, knowledge, upon mind, upon history, just as much as upon imagination and the emotions. Our young men and women experience nothing of the joy of Judaism. When they think of it, it is only with a sense of the burden that it imposes upon them. It is for them a misfortune because it

restricts their social activity. If they apply a test to Judaism or Jewish institutions, it is the unmanly and cringing test of 'Ma Yomru Hagoyim,' 'what will the "Goyim," the Gentiles, say?' I shall tell you what the Gentiles say. They say, and with truth, that our younger Jews and Jewesses are ignorant of Judaism, that they have cheapened themselves in so far as their religion is concerned, that they have lost their moral tone, that they have no self-respect, no pride of birth, no traditions, no hopes for their people. Look among you! Your sons and your daughters, many of them, are marrying outside of their people. They are rearing their children with all modern accomplishments, but with no religion. Their homes are bare of piety and of the spirit of prayer. Some of them perhaps are engaged in charitable work, but the work of charity is a negative work at the best, and with our young men and women it is very seldom carried on in the spirit of Jewish brotherhood, but rather in a spirit of remote pity mingled with disdain. Are you satisfied with this result of your reform of Judaism?"

Dr. Magnes is not of the orthodox and unbending school of elder Judaism. He declares himself among the adherents of the reformed creed, but thinks that Reformed Judaism has reformed all the life out of the old faith. He asks for a virtual reconstruction of the forms of worship, the abandonment of the union prayer-book, and particularly the abandonment of exclusive privileges enjoyed by the rich, so that the synagogue may become open to all. He further asks that the pulpit be open not only to Jewish preachers, but also "to such distinguished foreign visitors as can best address Jewish audiences in the Hebrew and other languages." He particularly urges the need of a "development of the educational system" for both young and old. This should provide for the study of Jewish history, literature, and religion. The synagogues, he says,

"should endeavor to include in their large structures all kinds of Jewish activity. The building must become for the congregation the center of its Jewish life. It must become a center for all activities of the Jewish spirit, a miniature Jewish world reflecting the whole life of Jewry as in a mirror."

As viewed by a lay observer, the New York *Evening Post* sees the problem of Temple Emanu-El as "not peculiar to that congregation alone, or to the Jewish faith alone," but at bottom "the problem of the empty church which all religious denominations have so seriously to reckon with":

"The recently published census of churchlessness in New York City only gave precise formulation to what has been felt for a long time as a very tangible fact. If these statistics showed the drift away from the synagogue to be even stronger than the drift away from the church, the reasons are to be found in the nature of Judaism itself, of the Jewish people, and of their history. When Rabbi Magnes spoke right out in meeting at the Temple Emanu-El, it was primarily because he chafed under the ungrateful task of preaching to empty benches. As he saw it, it takes something more than elaborate houses of worship and high-priced ministers to constitute a congregation. He found the members of the prosperous section of the Jewish community in New York much more generous in their financial support of public worship than in attendance. And particularly weak was the appeal of the synagogue to the younger element. Reformed Judaism had set out to adapt itself to the needs of the new generations, and it is precisely these that it has failed to attract.

"As such critics view the situation, then, the reformed synagogue is suffering from dry rot. The reason, as they see it, is that Reformed Judaism has reformed all the vitality out of itself. The remedy lies naturally in a return to more orthodox ideals, and more than ideals, to more orthodox practises."

The difficulties which the case presents to preachers like Dr. Magnes "inhere in the very nature of the Jewish faith," says this editorial writer, who goes on:

"They are not problems of to-day alone, or of this country alone. Wherever the Jewish people has been granted full political and social equality, the ancient preservative customs of the synagogue have tended to disappear before the powerful forces of social assimilation. How far the Jews can mingle with their environment without losing their religious identity is a puzzling question, indeed."

THE Y. W. C. A. MARKING TIME

THE Y. W. C. A., unlike its masculine counterpart, is charged with a failure of intelligent direction. Hence it is not nearly so successful or so valuable an agency in the field it chooses, says Miss Louise Eberle. It is not because there are not women enough who would use the opportunities it aims to afford, nor that its supporters fail to provide the means necessary to its maintenance. The women, it appears, stay away because they feel that their dignity as women is infringed upon by the regulations imposed by this organization. In *Collier's* (May 28) Miss Eberle shows that, of the 6,000,000 working women, 500,000 are in New York City, and of these 146,000 are living away from their homes. For this large number the Young Women's Christian Association aims to supply club, school, church, and even home, in as complete a degree as possible. But "figures show that it takes eleven years for each of the 6,000,000 working women to get to one Y. W. C. A. religious service, twenty-three years to get to one of the social functions, and that but one in 513 is enrolled in a study class." Miss Eberle gives this explanation why the Y. W. C. A. does not "make a vital stir and become a vivid factor in the lives of that huge class, the working women of America":

"The American working woman is fearless because she does not fear herself—does not fear that she will sink below her moral standard in the stress and duress of modern commercial life, into which she is forced. Consequently the proffer of the sort of protection that says, 'Come, let us help you, else you fall,' does not appeal to her. What she seeks is aid to self-government, to self-help. What the Y. W. C. A. offers is to govern her for herself. This statement may be best illustrated by a single typical instance. There is a rule in probably all branch association boarding-homes that the residents shall be in by a certain hour, generally 10 P.M., which, of course, cuts out the theater and much of the social relaxation possible to the woman who works all day. However, as it affords a real protection from undesirable associates by keeping away women who do not wish to conform to the standards of respectability, it could not very well be criticized, especially as it is frequently amended by another rule giving permission to stay out later if notice is given beforehand. So far, good. But when, in taking advantage of that amendment, one has to give an account of where one is going and what one expects to do, as is generally demanded, protection suddenly becomes supervision, and is resented by the American woman. I personally know of a young woman boarder at a Y. W. C. A. home being asked to leave because she was seen by one of the officers on the street at the awful hour of 10 P.M. accompanied by a man! Another boarder went to dine with friends, and her hostess's husband brought her back fifteen minutes after closing time. He explained the situation to the official in charge, but it did no good. The young woman's name was dropt from the books."

The lectures provided for the women's entertainment are criticized as trivial and not on up-to-date subjects.

In the New York *Evening Mail* (May 27) is published a reply from Mrs. Clarence Beebe, president of the New York branch. She says of the *Collier's* article:

"I think it is a bitter attack on the association, done with the intention of stirring up trouble. This branch seems to be the one attacked, altho the whole association is included.

"As for the rules against girls staying out later than ten, we are as lenient as we can be with a view to protecting our members. The names of girls who intend to remain out past ten o'clock are given to the night clerk for his convenience.

"Any girl is welcome to stay, providing there is room for her. We never turn any one away without furnishing her with references where she may obtain lodging for the night.

"To be sure, all rules and regulations are severe. I would not let my own son go into the parlor in the Y. W. C. A. business branch, because these parlors are for women exclusively.

"We have never turned a decent woman away from our doors; nor one who deserved help and protection, no matter what she was or where she came from."

BRITISH PRAISE OF OUR CHEAP
MAGAZINES

THE AMERICAN BOOK may not even yet have recovered from the slights put upon it by the English weeklies, but the American magazine has no cause for complaint. No one asks on the other side, "Who reads an American magazine?" They circulate not widely, perhaps, but they meet with appreciative approval, especially the higher class illustrated magazines. And certainly our cheap magazines, sometimes classified as "muck-rakers," can have no complaint of injustice done them by a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, May). It is Mr. William Archer who describes them as of "extraordinary vital and stimulating quality"; and they must, he thinks, be reckoned "among the most valuable literary assets of the American people." The special character of the American cheap magazine is mainly due, so he shows, to Mr. S. S. McClure. "His feverish fertility of ideas, his irrepressible energy, his sanguine imagination," offer him up as a subject for caricature, says Mr. Archer; and the opportunity has not been overlooked, for "he has been genially lampooned by Stevenson in 'The Wreckers' and by Mr. Howells in 'A Hazard of New Fortunes.'" Mr. McClure's traits as an editor exhibit themselves in this guise to his English observer:

"But besides being an editor of genius, he is a stanch and sincere idealist. When he determined to make his magazine a power in the land, he also determined that it should be a power for good; and he has nobly fulfilled that resolve. He has a keen instinct (tho this he himself denies) for 'what the public wants'—what is the opportune subject on which people are ready to accept information and guidance. He knows that it is neither good business nor good sense to try to force upon his readers topics which are either dead or not yet alive. Yet his view is far from being limited by the demands of the passing hour. He has his eye upon the topics of the future, no less than upon those of the present. He garners material for the men who are to work upon them; he leads up to them sedulously and adroitly. He does not edit his magazine from his desk, but will run all over America, to say nothing of crossing the Atlantic, in search of the matter he requires. While he is, as I have said, a stanch idealist, it is equally true that the new note he has introduced into periodical literature is the note of sedulous, unflinching realism. 'Thorough' is his motto, and the motto he imposes on all his staff. It is in facts, as distinct from opinions, that he deals—not dead and desiccated facts of the Gradgrind order, but live, illuminating, significant facts. You need not go to his magazine for views, paradoxes, partizan arguments, guesses at truth. The style of article which has made its fame, and which may fairly be called the invention of Mr. McClure, is a richly documented, soberly worded study in contemporary history, concentrating into ten or twelve pages matter which could much more easily be expanded into a book ten or twelve times as long. If 'Thorough' is the first of his maxims, 'Understatement rather than overstatement' is the second. He abhors exaggeration and sensationalism. His method is to present facts, skilfully marshaled, sternly compressed, and let them speak for themselves. And they have spoken for themselves, to the no small enlightenment, and to the lasting good, of the American people. The historian of the future may determine how much of the 'uplift' that distinguished the Roosevelt Administration was due to the influence of the McClure type of magazine. We can not, at this distance of time, see things quite in proportion; but it seems to me certain that Mr. McClure both paved the

way for President Roosevelt and potently furthered the movements with which his name will always be identified."

It is one of the striking features of the American magazines, so Mr. Archer proceeds to say, that, "the distinctly 'family' productions, so far as their fiction is concerned, they deal freely with social topics of the utmost delicacy, without either frightening their subscribers off, or achieving any 'success of scandal.'" The reason, as he sees it, is—

"That they treat their topics in a dispassionate, almost scientific spirit, as remote as possible from hysterical humanitarianism. I am no advocate, assuredly, for forcing knowledge of the horrors of civilization upon the young and immature; but I have never seen an article in *McClure's* or any magazine of that class that was not perfectly fit to be read by any one who could conceivably wish to read it. The sincerity and sobriety with which difficult topics are handled—the adherence to essential fact and avoidance of lurid and 'picturesque' detail—are beyond praise."

"One curious point to which I must call attention is the almost total absence from these magazines of the literary essay, the esthetic appreciation, the article on painting, sculpture, or music. The traditional Bostonian spirit is wholly unrepresented in the modern cheap magazine. I find, indeed, articles on 'Heroes and Heroines of the Violin' (*Everybody's*), and 'Cosima Wagner, the Widow of Baireuth' (*Munsey's*), but these consist of mere personal gossip, without any critical pretensions. The nearest approach to a purely literary article is one of a series in *Munsey's*, entitled 'Famous Affinities of History: Thackeray and Mrs. Brookfield.' For the rest, 'Chatter about Harriet' is evidently not in demand. Literary and artistic topics are left almost entirely to the older and more expensive magazines."

The English sixpenny magazine, which might perform the same office as the American type, is restrained by the English law of libel.

"The mildest of the progressive magazines, if its matter applied to England and were published in England, would beget such a monthly crop of libel suits as would bring unheard-of prosperity to the legal profession—a situation which suggests that "the law of libel seems to be as inefficient in America as it is over-efficient in England." Then the English sixpenny magazines have "neither the circulation nor the advertisements which would enable them to pay." Yet—

"An editor endowed with the alert intelligence of his American colleagues could find plenty of matter for articles on the American model. I put this point the other day to a lady much interested in social politics; and in ten minutes she mentioned to me nearly as many subjects that might with great advantage be treated by what I may call the McClure methods. Among them were gross breaches and evasions of even our none too stringent housing laws, tolerated by reactionary councils; the system of sending back half-cured cases of consumption from our municipal sanatoria to conditions of life in which relapse is absolutely certain, and in which the infection is inevitably communicated to the patient's family and surroundings; the question of the poor-law and of outdoor relief, which ought certainly to be rescued from blue-books and minority reports, and, as it were, popularized; the medical tyranny which at some points is rapidly replacing priestly tyranny; the education of the elementary teacher, a matter in crying need of investigation and revision; and the constitution and operation of the London Borough Councils, which might form the subject (said my informant) of a most illuminating article. These are subjects suggested off-hand by one observer; and any one who keeps his eyes open might easily prolong the list indefinitely."



S. S. MCCLURE.

It seems certain to William Archer that Mr. McClure and his magazine "paved the way for President Roosevelt."

PRINCETON'S GOLDEN RAIN

A TALE OF RICHES and romance seems to be telling itself in connection with Princeton's graduate school. Not long ago the press teemed with comment over a gift of \$500,000 made and withdrawn by Mr. William C. Procter, a Princeton graduate, who felt dissatisfied with the disagree-



PROFILE VIEW OF THE VENUS OF MILO.

"The great artists," says Rodin, "proceed in the way that nature composes, and not as anatomy describes."

ment of factions headed by President Wilson and Dean West. The two parties differed about the location and methods of affiliation of the projected graduate school and the university. Dean West wished the Graduate School to be located in a site removed from the undergraduate schools, and its control more or less independent; President Wilson stood for a closer amalgamation of all branches of his institution. Many of the alumni saw with unconcealed chagrin the withdrawal of the Procter gift, and were learning to adjust their minds to disappointed hopes when out of the blue rained a donation of \$10,000,000 from one of America's "obscure millionaires," a bachelor, an eccentric as viewed in some lights, a loyal

and loving son of Princeton, who had, strangely enough, not seen his college campus since his graduation sixty years ago. This second giver, Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass., who leaves the bulk of his fortune, estimated at nearly \$10,000,000, to Princeton as a memorial of his "lasting affection," specifically designates the Graduate School as the beneficiary. Hence the old points of contention remain to be recombated or smothered in the blinding shower of golden rain. The Wyman bequest, says the New York *Tribune*, is probably in all its circumstances "the most romantic in the history of gifts to education." It adds:

"A university of moderate endowment has its wealth probably doubled, and perhaps more than tripled, at a dramatic moment in its history, in a totally unexpected way and from a totally unsuspected source. The giver, whose bequest may prove to be the largest gift ever received by a college at one time from a single donor, was one of this country's 'obscure millionaires.' Probably outside of Salem, where he led the simple life, and appears to have made his real estate lead the simple life, too, he was unknown.

"The fact that this careful old real-estate investor, who more than once was summoned into court on account of the disrepair into which he had permitted his property to fall, should have left his fortune largely under the control of the Princeton educator who has figured before the public in the controversy at Princeton as the protagonist of the 'aristocratic' conception of a graduate school, with 'ivory tower' ideals of 'cloistered elegance,' is one of the apparent contradictions that add interest to the bequest, humanly considered. But very likely Dean West and the old graduate with property in every State in the Union understood each other much better than the general public understands the merits of the Princeton dispute. It is impossible to consider the great bequest apart from that contro-

versy, since it provides for a graduate school whose prospective endowment had just been lost through a disagreement over terms and functions, and apparently puts it largely in Dean West's power to carry out his own conception of what such a school should be.

"We are glad to see that reports from Princeton indicate a tendency to conciliation and a healing of the breach that has existed. The feeling of irritation that the endowment formerly offered was lost may well die out now that a greater endowment is in hand, and a reasonable spirit of compromise should avoid the danger of any such division in the future. With this great fortune in its possession Princeton faces the prospect of developing from a relatively small institution into one of the country's greatest seats of learning, and it is in need of harmonious councils and wise leadership."

The Boston *Transcript*, in remarking upon the differences between Dr. Wilson and Dean West, observes:

"These may not be entirely eliminated by the new turn given to affairs by this bequest, but the statement that the gift will render possible everything recommended by the Dean's official report after his return from a study of the methods of graduate schools abroad indicates that developments are strongly favorable to his plans. The alumni of the college and its other friends would scarcely stand for a second failure, tho the death of the donor removes all possibility that the benefaction would be withdrawn unless there are conditions in the will that have not yet been made public.

"The action of Mr. Wyman making Dean West a co-trustee indicates that he sympathized with the latter's views. Perhaps it would have been quite as well for the university had this bequest been given a wider distribution. It will make one department, and that a valuable one, very strong, but will not materially affect the others, tho undoubtedly adding to the prestige of the entire institution. Commencement Day is only about a month away, and it should be one of the most joyful occasions in the record of this historic old seat of learning. It will have opportunity for broadening and strengthening its service such as rarely comes to a university, at least at one time."

Some of the papers reprint Dean West's letter made public in February, in which he outlined his ideals for the Graduate School that now seems assured. Some parts of this letter are as follows:

"This projected Graduate College has two necessary elements:

"A body of well-endowed professorships, to be occupied only by the best professors procurable, reenforced by others already in the faculty, is the one true foundation on which the Graduate College may be built in a manner which will insure both its immediate and its enduring success. Without this, architecture and gardens, even fellowships and students, will be wholly insufficient, because the central inspiration will be lacking.

"While a body of interesting and eminent professors is the essential thing as the foundation for all else, the environment in which these professors are to live and work is the deciding factor in the problem of obtaining them. It is for this reason that the proposed system of fellowships is necessary in order to secure a nucleus of students for such professors, and the buildings of the Graduate College are an equal necessity in order to provide the material home in which the community shall find the full realization of its best desires.

"Of course, it goes without saying, or at least ought to go without saying, that social eligibility is not the test of admission to residence in the Graduate College. Such a test would be silly, snobbish, and wrong. The test of admission is intellectual and moral worth. I do want to see our Graduate College composed of students of high ability and strong personal power. I am proposing a democracy of merit, and merit should be the one and only test.

"I think the buildings ought to be dignified and beautiful—as good as our recent buildings for undergraduates—such as Campbell Hall and Sage Hall. If Princeton University houses its graduate students with any less dignity of architecture or beauty of campus surroundings than are provided for undergraduates, the undergraduates will not think the university holds graduate students in any high esteem.

"Then, too, I think the buildings of the Graduate College should be placed in spacious surroundings, with plenty of room for future expansion. They should also, in my judgment, not be placed in the middle of the undergraduate life, but should be sufficiently separated from the central part of the campus to

make it certain that the residential life of the graduate students will be developed in an atmosphere of purely graduate interests, and at the same time should not be so far removed as to interfere with the daily resort to the libraries, laboratories, seminaries, and classrooms on the central campus, where the graduate students have their scholastic exercises.

"While this degree of residential separation—for that is all I propose—would set the residential home of graduate students in a tranquil environment apart from the whirl of undergraduate distractions, it would not mean remoteness and isolation; for the Graduate College would be visible and freely accessible to the visits of undergraduates. In the sense above stated, and only in that sense, do I propose that the Graduate College shall be residentially separate. But I neither propose nor favor any other separation."

RODIN AND THE VENUS OF MILO

THE WORD "ideal" is so often used in chatter about art that its meaning has but a vague definition. The great master of the real, August Rodin, declares that "if that word be not void of all meaning, it can signify only a silliness." "The ideal! The dream!" he exclaims; "why, the realities of nature surpass our most ambitious dreams." These expressions are called forth by a rapt contemplation of the Venus of Milo. Rodin, with some scorn, recalls that there are people who call her "ideal." No dwelling upon any man-made conception of ideal beauty could form such a statue as that; indeed, he declares that "except by applying oneself to constant, scrupulous, ever-deepened observation of reality, no one can do anything." In the Parisian journal *L'Art et les Artistes* we read this further apostrophe to the great product of Greek art:

"Thou art no vain and sterile statue, the image of some unreal goddess of the empyrean. Ready for action thou breathest, thou art a woman, and therein is thy glory. Thou art a goddess only in name, the mythological nectar does not flow in thy veins. What there is of the divine in thee, is thy sculptor's infinite love of nature. More fervent, above all more patient, than the other men, he was able to raise a corner of the veil that their lazy hands found too heavy."

"And neither art thou a mosaic of admirable forms. There are no admirable forms but those which agree, those which call up and suppose one another according to the irrefutable logic of harmonious necessity, those which reciprocally lend life, one to the other. Thine gathers into one indivisible whole, and it is the calm torrent of life which passes over thee, that torrent whence thou didst gush forth, nude and one. 'Related' beauties would never have attained that unity. One detail which did not harmonize with all the other, the least discord among the profiles, and the masterpiece were destroyed, a useless thing, a construction belied, refused by the light and vowed to all poverties and hardnesses. Such a lot would fatally be that of an assembling, however adroit, of pieces, however perfect, chosen from different models."

"But thou, thou dost live, dost think, and thy thoughts are the thoughts of a woman, and not of I know not what 'superior' being, alien, artificial, and imaginary. Thou art made only of truth, and it is from truth alone that thy omnipotence arises. There is nothing strong, there is nothing beautiful outside of truth."

"Thy verity is within the range of all: it is woman, whom each one thinks he knows, the familiar companion of men; but no one has seen her, the wise men not more than the most simple."

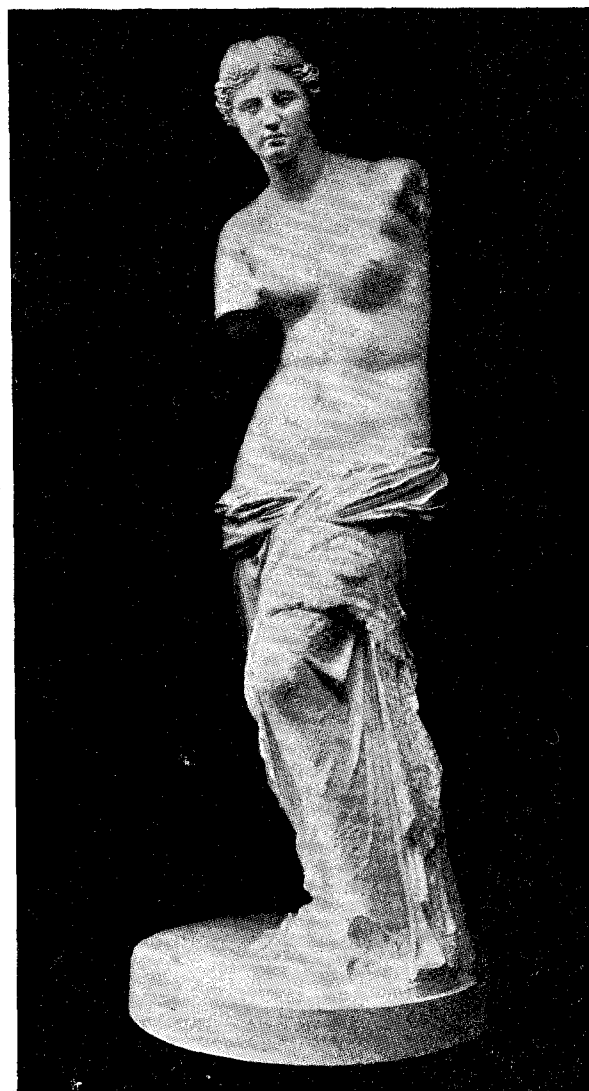
Further on he tells what means the true sculptor uses to obtain his effects. Thus:

"The great artists proceed in the way that nature composes, and not as anatomy describes. They do not carve a given muscle, nerve, or bone for itself; it is the ensemble that they look to and which they express; it is by broad planes that their work vibrates in the light or enters the shadow."

"Thus, from the point whence I am regarding the Venus of Milo, all the three-quarter profile is glistening with light, while the opposite side is bathed in shadow. Just a little, toward the

base of the three-quarter profile, we distinguish the half-tones. Higher and farther off, the head rises and reigns, modeled by the chiaroscuro, while the reposing lines, the oblique lines of the back, concert their slow melodies."

Rodin's closing paragraph illustrates his fitness for the task



VENUS OF MILO.

"Thou dost live, dost think," says Rodin, "and thy thoughts are the thoughts of a woman, and not of I know not what 'superior' being, alien, artificial, and imaginary."

of commenting on Greek art. With all the differences between his own work and that of the ancients, he displays a great appreciation for the golden mean which has always been recognized as one of the most prominent of classic traits. And best of all, in speaking of work whose first appeal is that of its beauty, Rodin shows that he can rise to the poetic style which befits the theme:

"The principle of fine sculptures is like that of fine works of architecture. The expression of life, in order to keep the infinite suppleness of reality, must never be arrested, fixt. The black which gives the effect must therefore be controlled."

"It will be seen that the masterpieces of the antique were all treated in this way. That is why they produce the impression of gentle moderation and of permanence."

"Ill-proportioned effects are blasphemies against nature. They no longer have eloquence, and engender nothing but hardness and thinness. Near or far, moderate effects are the most powerful. The Venus of Milo in particular owes to this moderation its puissance of effect. Nothing clashes; on approaching her, one is persuaded that she was modeled little by little by the continued effort of the sea."

"Is not that what the ancients meant when they affirmed that Aphrodite was born from the bosom of the waters?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SLOGAN OF THE YOUNGER POETS

IT IS TIME for the new poet to stand up for the new poetry, says one of our younger singers, and he stands up valiantly for what he calls the modern voice. It is Mr. James Oppenheim, not pleading the cause of poetry, for that, he declares, is won; but asking for a revision of critical judgments. The public reads poetry, he boldly asserts, and instances in proof that



JAMES OPPENHEIM,

Who asserts that the poet as well as the musician has a right to "the use of discords as a fine art."

his own critics who has written: "Mr. Oppenheim lacks finish, being too often content to stop well this side of the harmonies or complete rendering of his thought, when more effort or closer devotion would have carried him over." This is a typical judgment which he forthwith combats:

"Now for the new poetry itself. Is it rough? Is it loose-jointed? Is it knotty with discords? Has it ugly blotches? Then, provided it also has passion and thought and a stirring melody, it is the real poetry of our age. Every art has its evolution. I should like to call the attention of the critics to the fact that poetry also has its evolution. These critics want the new poet to echo the old; they cry for new Tennysons, new Keatses, new Shelleys. As well ask the return of the age of chivalry. For the race has gone farther; it has sprouted skyscrapers and trolley-cars, and King Arthur's armor is being converted into very useful boiler-plate. Why regret it? Why not fall in love with one's own time and live a life of absorbing interest and glad adventure?"

"Your new poet must be such a man. It is the poet's function to express his own age. If I want Elizabethan England I go to Shakespeare; if I want Greece I go to Homer. Granted that, how shall the industrial age be expressed? Up to the middle of the nineteenth century all poetry is aristocratic. Shakespeare's common people speak in prose, his courtiers in poetry; Tennyson addresses not the court but the college; Milton chants to the church. All of them tended to the thought and language of the few; all toward a high refinement, an exclusiveness, a delicacy not for the run of the race."

Other arts have shared these same traits, we are told. "Painting and music, in their highest expression, were aristocratic." But a new age has dawned, bringing with it its changes. In such process as this:

"There came democracy and industrialism. The old ideals went down in wreckage; the monarchies weakened; the race

filed into factories; and a great noise broke over the planet—a noise of engines, tools, steam, and congested cities. Faithfully the arts followed. They not only became socialized, that is, touched with a recognition of human values, but they also took on the dominant chaos of the age. See the ugly strength and the divine awakening in Rodin's labor-statue, 'The Thinker'; mark the homeliness of Millet's peasants; mark a whole new school of painters ugly with factories and Ghetto streets, but thrilling with their suggestions of democracy. Take note of Wagner in music—the tremendous break with the past; take note of Richard Strauss to-day. Here you find the discords of the age, the stress and ugliness, but all blended into tendencies that lead the race out to something greater than we have yet dreamed.

"And in poetry, Walt Whitman. What other poet reflects nineteenth-century America, its struggling democracy, its plain occupations, its noise and chaos and dirt, its thrilling ideals? Walt Whitman is the founder of the new poetry. In his verse, as in Wagner's music, is found a true reflection of the age; its very roughness is but the result of faithfully etching life; in his ragged lines one gets the very pulse of the street, the very noise of engines, the sound of the carpenter's plane, the tumult of democracy. To accuse him of being rough because he was careless or lazy or lacked an ear for music is as foolish as accusing Richard Strauss of similar faults. Both deliberately use the discord; both deliberately contrast beauty with ugliness. Whitman undoubtedly labored more severely over his free verse than most poets do over their rimes; for a rimed form is ready-made, like a mold. Any one can pour in new fluid. But free verse demands a new music, and all the creative power of the poet. Whitman's technic is decidedly an advance over the elder poets; he is the next step in the evolution of poetry."

Mr. Oppenheim raises the slogan for the younger writers of America—"and there must be thousands of us trying to throw our age into poetry," he says. He bids all his brothers "strike out now deliberately, and without fear." Further:

"We must build on Walt Whitman. Using him as a base, we must build with greater strength, delicacy, clarity; even as the modern locomotive is a refinement of the older types. And let us have faith that poetry is not dead, not even asleep, but a living music for a living race. If we really express our age there are thousands on thousands eager to hear us, for we are expressing the passions and dreams of our own audience; we are putting into words what they have found inexpressible. The critics of every age have sent up the same wail; let us meet it with the same answer: real poetry. Let me add, and very emphatically, that I have grave doubts that I have reached to the expression I outline above; rather am I one of the thousands making the attempt, and very glad to be one of them. But that I am crude through carelessness I deny. The use of discords is a fine art, and takes strength and time."

A RAP AT ARTISTIC ARROGANCE—On that pose of the "arrogant artist," who thinks that "the bourgeois understand nothing of art and never will," Mr. Arnold Bennett makes in the *London Daily Chronicle* these trenchant comments:

"When it comes to the appreciation of art, either everybody is bourgeois, or nobody is. Let artists take their choice of the alternatives. In one sense Whistler was right when he said that in no age had there been an artistic public. But Wagner was much more right when he said to the man who confessed his technical ignorance of music, 'My dear fellow, you're the very person I write my operas for.'"

"Wagner stated a profound truth of universal application in art. As a fact, if the artist does not appeal to common men, to whom does he appeal? Are artists to live, artistically, by taking in each other's washing? If the aim of the artist is not to reveal beauty to somebody who is incapable of seeing beauty for himself, what is his aim? These questions answer themselves, and their answers richly demonstrate that the artist's disdain of the public is ridiculous in its arrogance. If, indeed, there is an absolute wall between the artist and the public, then the artist is engaged in the most futile vocation that the idle wit of man ever invented. If a sincere artist held truly that the public has no comprehension of art, he would be ashamed and alarmed when he found himself becoming popular. Whereas the notorious fact is that even the most sincere artists are delighted by popularity."



VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND



EASTERN SEASHORE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS

ALTHO THE approaching season for vacation travel in the East is lacking in some of last year's special features, such as the Hudson and the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Celebration, there is every indication that a more diversified region than heretofore will be open to the summer traveler. Old-time resorts, clustering amid the mountains and along the shores of the Atlantic, are gaining rather than losing in popularity. Generations ago, dwellers in eastern cities, looking for an annual period of rest, learned that they could find what they sought, with compara-



JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S GRAVE AT SANDWICH, CAPE COD, MASS.

tive ease, on the sand-strewn shores that stretch from the southern coast of Virginia to the most easterly point of Maine. To-day this entire region is accessible to the traveler through countless railroad and steamboat lines. Hotels and boarding-houses there are without number, calculated to meet every requirement of purse or fashion, and catering to the demands of the transient or permanent visitor.

Special trips are offered throughout the summer to various points in this region, and with the competition that necessarily arises from the multiplicity of routes and localities, the charges are, as a rule, moderate. Favorite tours take the traveler from New York to Portland and eastward along the Maine coast, and combine steamer and railway travel by different routes, or steamers direct to Boston or to Portland. A trip on the Sound from New York to Boston may be included. From Portland, the traveler goes by rail to Mount Desert Ferry, where a steamer carries him to Bar Harbor and other Mount Desert points. The excursion rate from New York for this trip is within \$20, except when stop-over privileges are desired beyond Boston, for which a charge of \$2.50 ex-

tra is made. On the stretch of coast from the Canadian line to southernmost Virginia, almost every bay and inlet has at least a cluster of houses.

For those who seek the mountains the northeastern spurs of the Appalachian system offer the Maine woods, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and Poconos. Of these five groups the Poconos, lying west of the Delaware Water Gap, and covering an area of about three hundred square miles, are within three and a half hours' travel from New York. The hotel rates vary from \$12 to \$45 per week at inns, and from \$5 to \$7 at farm-houses.

Near New York are the Catskills lying to the west of the Hudson River. The average railroad excursion rate to the principal points is \$6, while hotel and boarding-house charges are similar to those prevailing in the Poconos. The Catskills are usually reached from either Catskill or Kingston on the river. Going inland from the former an "elevating railway" from Otis Junction takes the visitor to many well-known places. By the Kingston route, one reaches others. Countless small places have connections with the main line by stage or by a branch road.

In the Adirondacks, which formerly were difficult of access owing to the scarcity of railroad accommodation, are several roads in operation which, without destroying the primeval character of the forests, have brought them within easy reach of the summer visitor. There are innumerable boarding-houses, hotels, and camping-grounds scattered throughout this region. The village of Saranac Lake, with a population of about 4,000, is generally regarded as "the metropolis of the Adirondacks." From this as a central point, visitors may make arrangements for camping-out trips through the adjacent woods, or may choose the inn and the locality most to their liking for a prolonged stay. The excursion rate to Saranac Lake this year from New York is \$14.75, from Boston \$16.65, from Buffalo, \$13.40. During the summer a number of short tours are available from Albany through the Adirondacks, averaging from \$3.75 to \$15 and occupying from one to three days. Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line, Hudson River Night Line, and the New York Central Lines in conjunction with the Delaware and Hudson System, afford superior facilities for reaching all these points.

Several routes take tourists to the famous White Mountains from New York. By one there is an ocean trip to Portland, and thence a rail journey to Intervale in the

heart of the mountains. Tourists who prefer a river voyage may take the steamer to Albany, and from there go by rail to Fabyans; or one may go all the way by rail, to Boston, Worcester, or Albany. Excursion rates by these routes range from \$13 to \$15. Tours are also arranged from New York during the summer, which take in Lake George and Lake Champlain. One may go to the White Mountains by way of Long Island Sound and Boston, at a rate approximating \$20. Hotel rates range from \$2 upward per day, and from \$14 upward per week.

The Maine Woods embrace a wide and varied territory in the central and northern parts of the State, dominated by the lofty Mount Katahdin. They show a rich diversity of lakes and highlands. This is, perhaps, of all sections on the Eastern coast, the one now most favored by hunters and fishermen, to



THE OLD BURYING-GROUNDS AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

whom it offers abundant opportunity for the tracking of deer, moose, and caribou and the catching of salmon and trout. Maine has 1,620 lakes. Native guides may be had for about \$3 per day. Hotels are plentiful at Moosehead Lake or among the Rangeleys. Rates are similar to those charged in the White Mountains. Other principal points in the woods are Kennebago, Parmachenee, Sebago Lake, and the Grand Lakes. The average excursion rate from New York to accessible localities is from \$19 to \$27. To Mount Kineo on Moosehead Lake from New York, via Sound steamer to Boston and return the rate is \$22.10. These points are reached by rail and marine divisions of the New Haven System, and by Maine and Metropolitan steamships and connections.

CANADA AND THE GREAT LAKES

A favorite region still is the St. Lawrence Valley. Here are the famous Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, with their varying possibilities for trips up the Saguenay, the Lake St. John, the Muskoka Lakes, the Algonquin National Park, the Nipissing region, the Temagami Forest Reserve, the Ottawa River, and the Rideau Lakes. Alexandria Bay is the principal point among the Thousand Islands where camping-out parties, intending to visit or remain for the season, make their arrangements. Clayton is the railroad station from



A LAWN AT NEWPORT.

which Alexandria Bay is reached by river steamer. The excursion rate from New York to Clayton is \$13.90.

A tour of the St. Lawrence is a favorite trip for visitors. Commodious steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., coming down Lake Ontario reach the Thousand Islands at

the entrance to the St. Lawrence, thence shoot the rapids, stop at Montreal and Quebec, and then go down the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay, which is ascended as far as Chicoutimi. The excursion rate for this trip, not including meals or staterooms, is \$31.60.

Going westward there is for Canada only



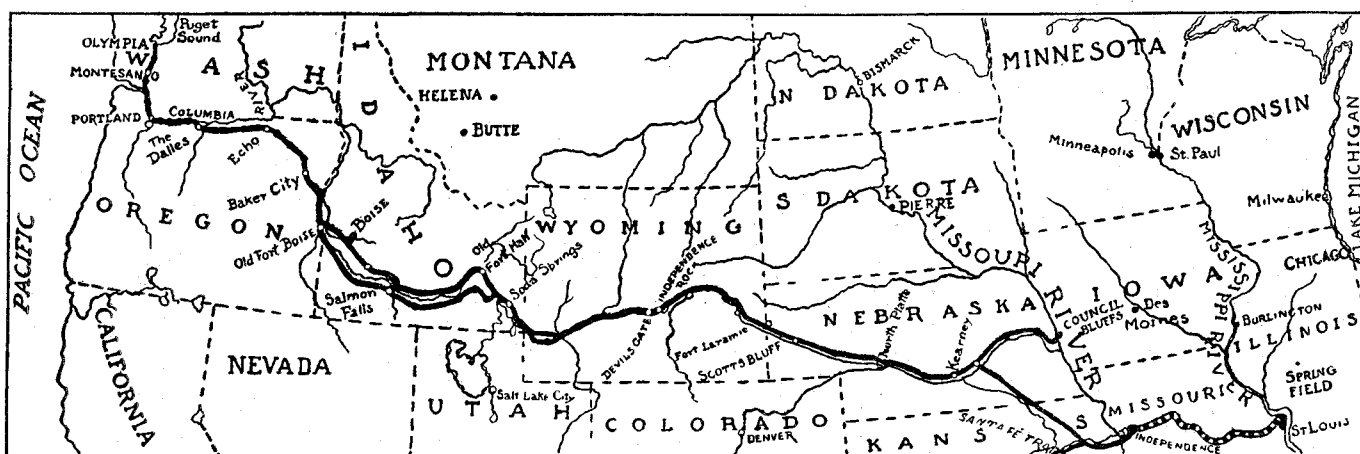
AN ECONOMICAL AND HEALTHFUL VACATION.

nation in the making," are passed before the eye in a vivid panorama.

For the tourist with sportsmanlike proclivities this trip has, of course, special fascinations. At every hand he is passing through the paradise of the moose, the caribou, bighorn, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, etc., and

the railroad, aware of the lure of these wild creatures, pays special attention to the wants of the huntsman, supplying him with handbooks of information as to fishing and shooting, and indicating where the best hunting-grounds are to be found. An itinerary to the Pacific, after leaving Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, may take one to Owen

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THE FAMOUS OREGON TRAIL, POINTS ON WHICH ARE TO BE MARKED WITH MONUMENTAL STONES.

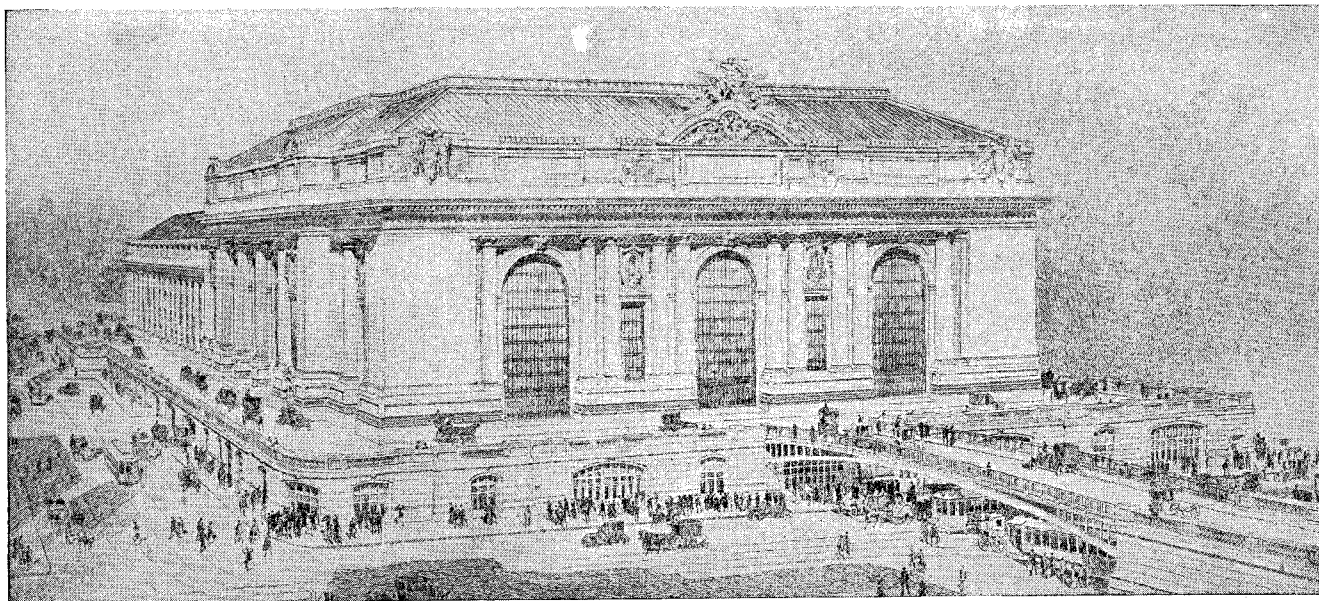
See article on later page.

one through equipped transcontinental railroad thus far—the Canadian Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific, another Canadian transcontinental line, already has several hundred miles of its road in operation in different divisions and expects to have the whole line in operation before long. The Canadian Northern, a third prospective trans-

a region described in glowing colors and with varied detail in Mrs. Humphry Ward's last book, "Lady Merton—Colonist." The trip is unique, perhaps, in this respect, that it is taken under conditions that surround one with every comfort possible to modern travel. At the same time scenes of the most primitive wildness, scenes that show "a

Sound, thence by steamer across Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior to Fort William, and thence by rail. Winnipeg and Banff, the latter in the Canadian Rockies and the entrance to the Canadian National Park, may also be included. One may plan a hundred-mile trip up the Columbia River

(Continued on page 1147).

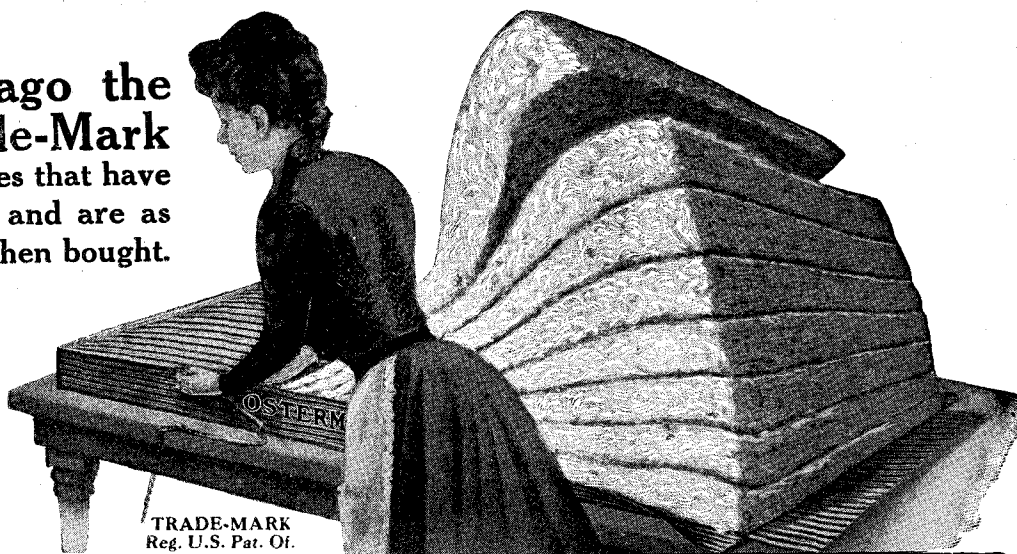


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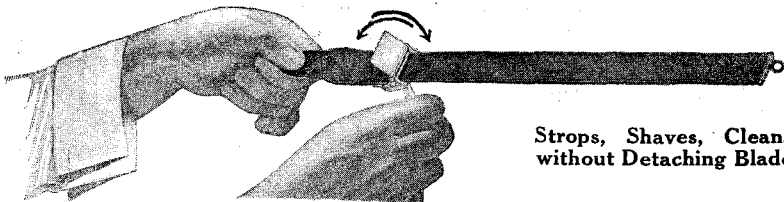
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Use our 22 miniature shingles in deciding on color.

Wm. Clark, Architect, Grand Rapids

CURRENT POETRY

A VOLUME of melody and color and pure lyric poetry has been printed by Grant Richards (London). It is the work of Madison Cawein and is a pastiche after Keats and Poe—if such a combination is possible—with numerous dazzling bits of original color that will tempt the palettes of other artists.

Genius is in the first instance sensibility, and Mr. Cawein possesses a natural sensibility, of a keen type that vibrates to the lightest breath of emotion and that is particularly alive to all of "Nature's gentle doings." The restraint of the conscious artist governs each line of Mr. Cawein's work, and the beauty of these verses is a beauty curbed and chastened.

The Place

BY MADISON CAWEIN

I.

Wherein is it so beautiful?—
In all things dim and all things cool:
In silence, that is built of leaves
And wind and spray and waterfall:
And, golden as the half-ripe sheaves,
In light that is not light at all.

II.

Wherein is it like joy and spring?—
In petaled musk and singing wing;
In dreams, that come like butterflies
And moths, dim-winged with downy grey;
And myths, that watch with bark-brown eyes
Beauty who sleeps beside the way.

III.

Wherein, heart, is it all in all?—
In what to me did there befall;
The echo of a word once said,
That haunts it still like some sweet ghost;
Youth's rapture, bright and gold of head,
And the wild love there found and lost.

"Garden Gossip" shows the artist at his work, with the marks of the delicate chisel still visible.

Garden Gossip

BY MADISON CAWEIN

Thin, chisel-fine a cricket chipped
The crystal silence into sound;
And where the branches dreamed and dript
A grasshopper its dagger stript
And on the humming darkness ground.

A bat, against the gibbous moon,
Danced, imp-like, with its lone delight;
The glow-worm scrawled a golden rune
Upon the dark; and, emerald strune,
The firefly hung with lamps the night.
The flowers said their beads in prayer,
Dew-syllables of signed perfume;
Or talked of two, soft-standing there,
One like a gladiolus, straight and fair,
And one like some rich poppy-bloom.

The mignonette and feverfew
Laid their pale brows together:—"See!"
One whispered: "Did their step thrill through
Your roots?"—"Like rain."—"I touched the two—
And a new bud was born in me."

One rose said to another:—"Whose
Is this dim music? song, that parts
My crimson petals like the dew?"
"My blossom trembles with sweet news—
It is the love of two young hearts."

If Madison Cawein brings the Hellenism of Keats to Kentucky, Cale Young Rice, in his "Many Gods" (Doubleday, Page & Co.),

Superior to Lemonade Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a refreshing drink.

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takes Kentucky to the Orient. These poems are harsh and masculine, many of them distinctly displeasing, but one or two take on a strength that is not possible to the refined feminine genius of Mr. Cawein. Mr. W. D. Howells regards "A Song of the Sects" as the most striking poem in the volume, and remarks in *The North American Review*: "Its savagery, to be sure, imparts no sense of the beauty one feels in most other pieces in the book. But one realizes, here as there, that it is a fresh voice one hears so far from home swelling our native chorus, and it is again a Kentucky voice, as clearly Kentucky earth and sky, as Mr. Cawein's, long surpassingly rich and fine."

A Song of the Sects

BY CALE YOUNG RICE

(IN A JERUSALEM TAVERN)

A Latin and Greek, praise God, are we, Armenian
and Copt,
And we're all drunk as drunk can be, for we've
together sopped.
Not one of us but spits at the creed the others
mouth and purr,
But we all believe, we all believe, in the Holy
Sepulcher!

THE ARMENIAN SINGS

The Copt comes out of Egypt-land and with a
braggart face
He'll tell you that his fathers piled the Pyramids
in place.
In his Monophysite Christ we set no faith, the blas-
phemer!
But we all believe, we all believe, in the Holy
Sepulcher.

THE LATIN SINGS

The Greek will curse you if you call his Ikons images,
And damns your soul to Hell—no purgatory, if you
please!
About Procession of the Ghost he's prickly as a bur,
But he believes, as we all believe, in the Holy
Sepulcher!

(Continued on next page)

HARD ON CHILDREN

When Teacher Has Coffee Habit.

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

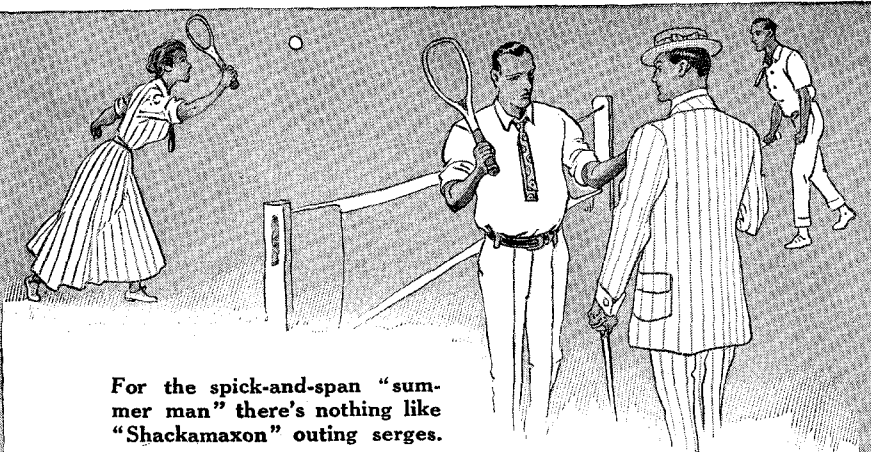
"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



For the spick-and-span "summer man" there's nothing like "Shackamaxon" outing serges.

In a large variety of plain and fancy weaves—pure white and with many delicate stripe effects, these fabrics are refreshingly seasonable and attractive.

They are far better than flannels in every way—cooler; more distinctive in appearance; keep their shape better; will not bag nor shrink; and after cleansing they are fine and fresh as new.

Why not be "summery" and also summary? Ask your tailor to show you these handsome serges today?

Two things are positively necessary to make the well-dressed man.

High-grade fabrics and a good tailor.

Men are not ten-pins. Every man has his individual proportions. His clothes, to fit properly, should be shaped to his figure by a competent tailor, *on the spot*. But without high-grade reliable fabrics the most skillful tailor cannot make clothes that will *keep* their shape and style; nor look even presentable after you have worn them a little while. You have to think of all this when buying clothes. Tell your tailor you want

"Shackamaxon"

TRADE MARK REG U S PAT OFFICE

Guaranteed fabrics

All pure wool. Thoroughly shrunk.

Made for merchant tailors only

In clothes correctly fashioned from these fabrics you are as well dressed as it is possible for a man to be.

They are made of the highest-grade wool produced anywhere—the long silky staple fibre; perfectly woven; perfectly shrunk; perfectly dyed.

They make up and drape properly. And they hold their distinctive quality and style as long as you wear them.

Every year we make more than 4000 styles of these beautifully-finished worsteds, serges, and cheviots in a large variety of rich colorings and tasteful exclusive patterns.

No better fabrics are made in the world. Dollar for dollar, no foreign fabrics can compare with them.

We sell them from the mills direct to tailors; so that the tailor and the wearer both receive exceptional value.

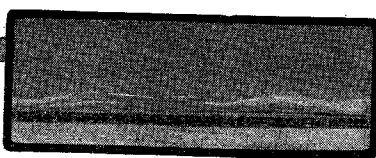
Any good tailor will get them for you. Insist on having them. And look for the name "Shackamaxon" on every suit-pattern. That is your guarantee of permanent satisfaction.

If any fault develops at any time in any Shackamaxon fabric write to us and we will make it good.

If you haven't seen a copy of our little booklet "A Well-Dressed Man", write for it *today*. Every careful dresser ought to read it.

J R KEIM & COMPANY, Shackamaxon Mills
Philadelphia

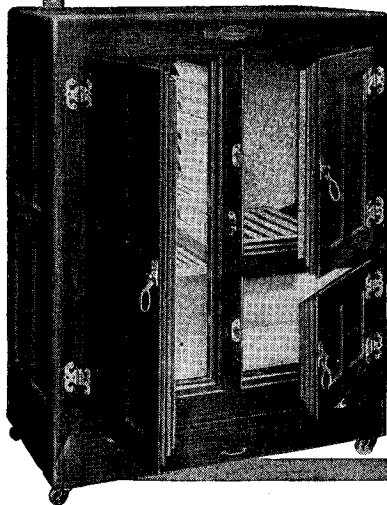
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Bohn Syphon Refrigerator *Lined With Genuine White Porcelain Enamel*



not paint—is simply wiped with a moist cloth to be absolutely sweet and clean, for porcelain enamel is non-porous and non-absorbent, therefore strictly sanitary. Other so-called enamel—merely enamel paint—soon discolors, cracks and peels off. *Every Bohn Syphon is sold on 10 days' trial—money refunded if not satisfactory.*

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H. S. Parks, 59 West 42nd Street

THE COPT SINGS
Of heretics God leaves unburnt, Armenians are the worst,
They will not celebrate the Day, that was for Christ the first.
No wine with water mixt for them, as well mix heathen myrrh—
Or not believe, as we all believe, in the Holy Sepulcher!

THE GREEK SINGS
The Latin swears his Roman Pope is judge infallible,
Wherefore you may be very sure the Devil from his skull
Will drink a toast unto all liars, who such a lie aver—
Tho they believe, as we all believe, in the Holy Sepulcher.

THE FOUR AGAIN
A Latin and Greek, praise God, are we, Armenian and Copt,
And we're all as drunk as drunk can be, for we've together sopped.
Not one of us but hankers to hang all Jews on a Juniper,
For we all believe, we all believe, in the Holy Sepulcher.

This striking picture appears in *Scribner's*, vivid and full of action, with sea and sky thronged with crowding squadrons of horses.

The Horses of Indra

BY MARTHA W. AUSTIN

Up from the green sea-valleys
That the wild, white horses range,
Up from the ocean-pastures
That the foam-steeds ravage and change,
The Storm God gathers his cloud-herd
And drives them away at his will,
The wild, white horses of Indra,
That have stooped and have drunk their fill.

He herds them up heaven's steep hollow
Aslope from the low sea-marge,
And the sky is filled with their thunder
And the terror of their charge—
Is filled with the sweep of squadrons,
The shout of the Storm God's ire,
And hoofs that strike from the skyway
The spark of the levin fire.

Beneath them their white sea-brothers
Run raging with tangled mane,
To the call of the wild winds warring
Through the serried ranks of the rain.
But lo! in the east it is dawning,
And clear and blue is the sky,
And green and peaceful the sea-plain
When the storm-herds have swept by.

We quote the closing lines of a rather unmusical and unattractive tribute of verse by Rudyard Kipling to the late King of England.

Edward VII.

And God poured him an exquisite wine that was daily renewed to him,
In the clear welling love of his peoples that daily accrued to him.
Honor and service we gave him, rejoicingly, fearless,
Faith absolute, trust beyond speech, and a friendship as peerless.
And since he was master and servant in all that we asked him
We leaned hard on his wisdom in all things, knowing not how we tasked him,
As he received, so he gave, nothing grudged, naught denying,
Not even the last gasp of his breath, when he strove for us, dying.
For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished.
Simply as any that serve him, he served, and he perished.
All that kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us,
Simply as any that died in his service he died for us.

LOOSE Fitting B. V. D.
Underwear is the short cut to comfort when the sun grills.
Every genuine B. V. D. garment has on it

This Red Woven Label



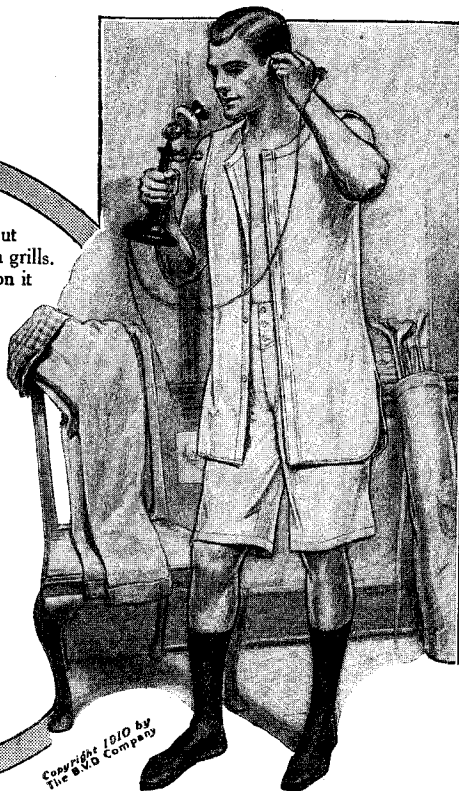
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ADVENTURES OF A WOMAN NOVELIST

NOT many women who write successful novels begin their literary careers by writing campaign literature and making political speeches. But that was the way Mrs. Grace Miller White, author of "Tess of the Storm Country," started, we are informed by the *New York Sun*. And her adventures began even before that. At the age of 23 she was left a widow with four children, in Butte, Mont. One of these died, but the other three have been reared and educated by the unaided exertions of the young mother. First she solicited insurance. Then she traveled for a drug firm. She made money at this, but it kept her away from home. So she went to New York and secured temporary employment with the Paris Exposition Commission. In a few months the Exposition was over and she was out of a job.

All this time she had been studying, attending a private evening school, taking the regular English branches. She had never had any regular schooling. As a child she was lame and walked with crutches, so that she could not be sent to school. Later she was cured, but then she was married at fifteen. After she had had five children, had become a widow, and had been a wage-earner for several years, she determined to acquire an education. After two years of night study she took the Regents' examination, qualifying her to enter college. She decided that that was enough for a firm foundation and dropt it.

After the expiration of her Paris commission job she was very downcast, with no work and very few acquaintances in the city. One day she went down town to lunch with a stenographer she knew who was working on a paper called *American Commerce and Industry*. This paper was in charge of George Corey, ex-Consul to the Netherlands. He was president of a Republican league and the paper was published in the interests of the McKinley campaign. She asked the stenographer if she couldn't get her a job.

"Would you be willing to direct envelopes?" said the stenographer.

"I surely would—just now," said the other.

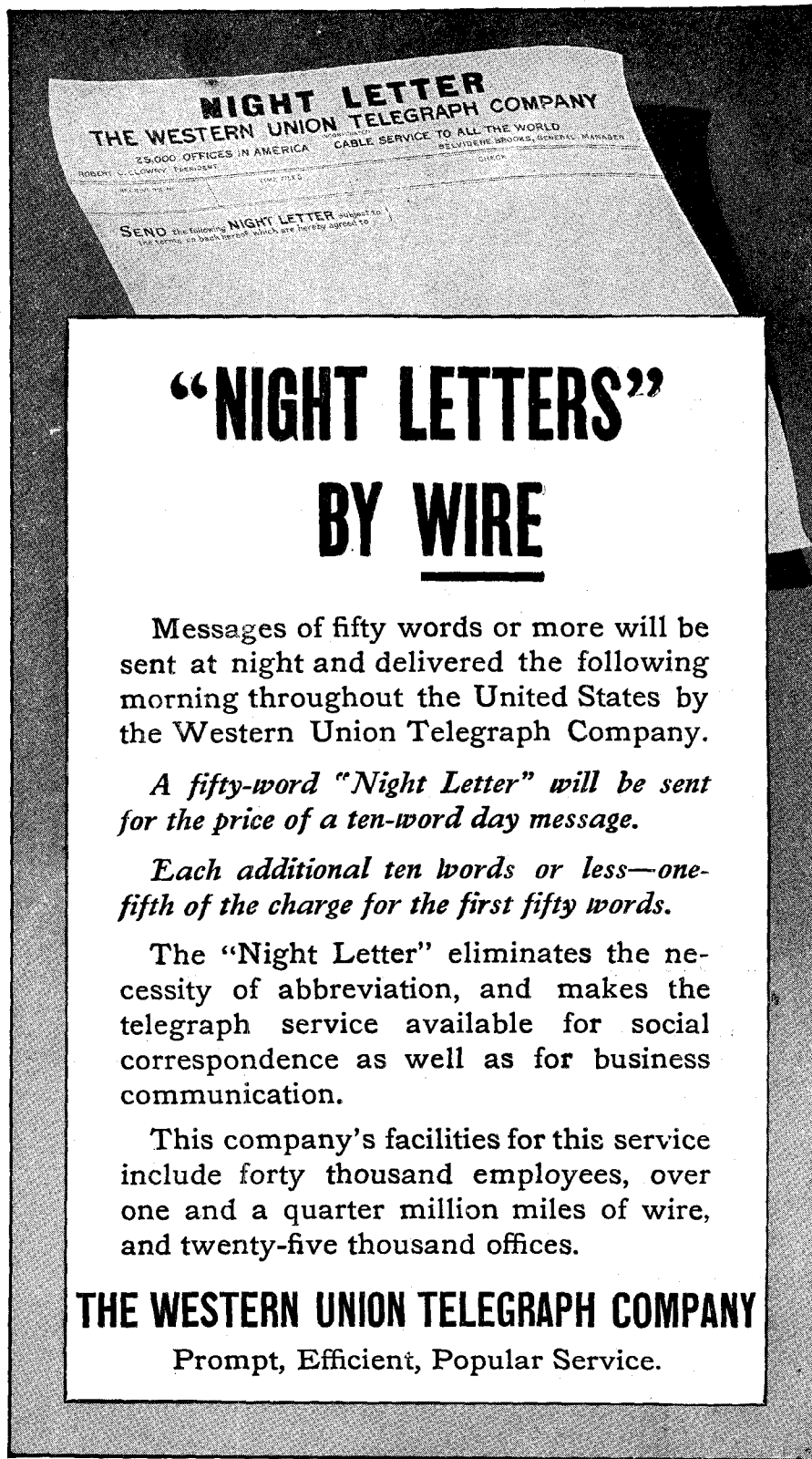
The stenographer told her to come back at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Corey would be in. She waited down in Battery Park until 4 to save the carfare uptown and back. When she saw Mr. Corey he said nothing of envelopes, but asked her if she could write. She replied modestly that she thought so. She did not say that the editors had never agreed with her. As a matter of fact, she had always wanted to write, but had not got a start.

"Well," said Mr. Corey, "we are very anxious to find a woman who can write matter for our publication which will appeal to the women. Supposing you sit here by yourself for an hour and write a letter to the women of the United States, urging the election of McKinley. If it suits us we can employ you regularly."

She accepted the proposition just as if she were accustomed to such work, but after he had gone she tiptoed to the door and called to the stenographer.

"Rose," said she in a whisper, "what is this publication—Republican or Democratic?"

It is a fact that she did not know which



NIGHT LETTER
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD
ROBERT C. CLOWRY, TREASURER BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER
CHECK
SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to the terms in back thereof which are hereby agreed to

"NIGHT LETTERS" BY WIRE

Messages of fifty words or more will be sent at night and delivered the following morning throughout the United States by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A fifty-word "Night Letter" will be sent for the price of a ten-word day message.

Each additional ten words or less—one-fifth of the charge for the first fifty words.

The "Night Letter" eliminates the necessity of abbreviation, and makes the telegraph service available for social correspondence as well as for business communication.

This company's facilities for this service include forty thousand employees, over one and a quarter million miles of wire, and twenty-five thousand offices.

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Prompt, Efficient, Popular Service.



THE Keeley Treatment

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

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Quick Start

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Great Finish

That's the story told when you shave with

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap

The only real improvement made in shaving soaps and in which you will find your shaving troubles solved.

The Lather's the Thing

The most pleasing features in shaving are: An instantaneous, rich, creamy lasting lather; a quick softening of the beard, without mussy finger rubbing; a smooth, soothing finish that leaves the skin in a healthy, comfortable condition. These are only three of the many advantages that are enjoyed when you use

Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap

IT IS A READY-TO-USE, ANTISEPTIC, CONDENSED LATHER

Dry, hard, or powdered soaps cannot carry the virtues possessed by this new and improved form of shaving soap. The last portion is as easily used as the first—no waste—and there's not a smart in a whole tube of it.

Every Druggist Sells It

Put up in a collapsible, hygienic metal tube holding 150 shaves,—25 cents. If your druggist has sold out we will mail you a tube post-paid on receipt of price.

A Trial Tube for 2 cents. Send your name and address, with a two-cent stamp, and we will mail you a convincing 20-shave trial tube.

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A net income of 6% on your money is obtained when you avail yourself of our Secured Certificates of Deposit. These Certificates are free from taxation or deductions of any kind and are secured by First Mortgages on well located and productive Real Estate and also by the Capital and Surplus of this Company so that unquestioned safety is assured.

Write for Booklet F.

Capital and Surplus \$400,000.00

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Kuyler's
METROPOLITAN SWEET CHOCOLATE

HIGHEST IN QUALITY SMOOTHNESS AND FLAVOR

TEN CENTS & FIVE CENTS

ticket McKinley was running on. She gathered up a bunch of campaign literature and looked it over. It was the "full dinner pail" campaign. This phrase appealed to her and she sat down and wrote a letter to the women of the United States which was a moving appeal for a full dinner pail. She knew by a natural instinct how to touch the chords of human sympathy.

Her letter to the women of the nation was published as she wrote it, and she was employed to fill three pages in each issue of the paper until election. One day her employer said:

"Can you speak?"

"Why, I think so," said she.

"Very well," said he. "You will speak to-night at the hall on 125th street."

She was aghast. She had never spoken a word in public in her life. She trembled for the next ten hours. Only one thing carried her through—the thought of her children. She couldn't afford to let any opportunity pass.

She spoke and received more applause than any other speaker that night. She believed what she was saying—she had by this time become a rabid McKinleyite—and the purpose which inspired her gave her a certain earnestness and sincerity which the audience felt tho it didn't understand the reason. After that she was sent to speak three nights a week throughout the campaign and had a regular meeting to conduct every afternoon in a room on lower Broadway.

For several years after that she was regularly engaged by the Republican campaign committee of New York to speak in every campaign in the city and the surrounding country. Between times she was writing and learning the technic of her trade. Now she has written a big seller and is successful, with plenty of money and friends.

She is a bundle of contradictions, her friends say. Maternal affection has been the mainspring of her life, and yet she looks like a girl. She is apparently the mildest, most feminine of women, and yet the things she will do, with perfect coolness, are surprising.

For example, she has now an unpublished book which is contracted for by an English publisher. This book relates the adventures of an American girl who is studying music in Paris when the slump of 1907 occurs. The girl goes to the bank to get some money and finds no money there. She finds that her guardian, who had her money in his bank, has failed and committed suicide. She is left stranded in Paris, without money enough to pay her hotel bill.

The book tells her adventures and experiences. To get the right local color the author went out alone in Paris every night for three months at about 10 o'clock and stayed till 2, sometimes till 4, in the streets of the students' quarter. When she went to Paris she took letters to an American correspondent there.

She told him what she was going to do and asked him if she could give his name in case she got into trouble. That poor man, unable to dissuade her from her pursuit of local color, slept with his telephone at his ear for the next three months, expecting every night to be called up and informed that she was arrested. She never was, at which she was rather disappointed than otherwise, for such an episode would have given her all the more atmosphere to put in her book.

The scene of her present book is laid in New York State. Some of the reviewers have

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criticized it as improbable and false in color for that locality. As a matter of fact the conditions and some of the incidents were such as she knew in childhood, for she was born in the town where she laid the plot.

There is an incident in it of a toad which has been called unnatural. The toad in fact was a pet of her own in childhood. He knew her and would come to her. When she was a lame child hobbling about on crutches it was a favorite amusement of herself and some boys to throw this toad in the water, and then all would kneel on the shore and stick out their hands. The toad would swim to land and would invariably select her hand to climb out on. There are staid citizens of that up-State city to-day who can remember taking part in the toad-throwing episodes.

"CROOKED GAMBLING EXPOSED"

OVER a door in Fleet Street, London, appears the above sign. Within, John Philip Quinn, the reformed "King of American gamblers," has opened a room for the purpose of teaching Britishers the foolishness of gambling. In appearance, the London correspondent of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* tells us, Quinn resembles a minister, wearing "plug hat, frock-coat, and neckwear almost clerical in its severity."

At the door is a "spieler who dissolves into tears at the mere mention of Broadway, New York, which, he says, is the home of white men." Besides, "it hurts his pride to have to spiel for men who, tho English, can not understand the English language." But his efficiency does not seem to be diminished by his homesickness. For there is, we are informed, a steady stream of Londoners coming in, "who pay sixpence admission to see the 'king of gamblers' show how it is done."

According to the *Plain Dealer* story, Quinn hasn't touched a card for money in twenty-three years. Of his missionary efforts in London we read further:

He delivers pithy points on poker. The dice are unveiled. *Rouge et noir* is ruthlessly rent. There are revelations on roulette. Baccarat busting has a prominent place on the program. The swindles of the spindles are severely served.

He gives a plain talk in rasping United States.

"Shuffle the cards," he says, and it is done. "Here's a poker hand for you and one for me. If I know what cards you've got, it's a cinch I can beat you, ain't it? Of course it is. An ace of spades, a queen of diamonds, a ten of diamonds and two deuces—a club and a spade. Am I right?"

"You Britishers think you're smart," he goes on, rattling the dice box and throwing five aces. "You're chock full of confidence that you can do everything a leetle mite better than anybody else can. And right there, gents, you make one big mistake."

"For one thing, you're the worst gamblers on earth, and I've gambled with all kinds of folks. Why? Because you've got grit—bulldog grit—British grit. When you start a thing you don't like to quit. Gamblers get rich on folks like you—that don't know when to quit."

"Spin the spindle, my friend. I'll give you



"Big as a Barn Door"

That's what a clay bird looks like from behind

STEVENS

6
SHOT
REPEATING
HAMMERLESS

SHOTGUN

The very feel of the gun gives you confidence. The lines—the shape—the balance make it a Natural Pointer.

There is no hammer or rear obstruction or other part near the eye to blur the sight.

The Stevens design and sighting system give sharp, clear vision that make the bird look as "big as a barn door."

For the expert—for the average man at the trap or in the field, the advantages of these features get you a bigger day's score.

The beginner can cut down long strings of exasperating misses by using this gun which almost points itself.

Invented by John Browning, the world's leading international expert, and made in The Factory of Precision, it is as far ahead of the ordinary Repeating Shotgun as the modern revolver is ahead of the old-time derringer. If your average is 40%, try the Stevens. It will jump your trap scores into the 70% class in short order and the 70 percenters go to 90.

Ask the modern dealer to show you the modern gun, the latest invention of the world's greatest Shotgun inventor, whose past performances are still the standard of other gun manufacturers.

Look at this latest triumph of the gunsmith's craft—the safest—the quickest—and the surest. Bring the Stevens to your shoulder and note how it points and sights. Then see the mechanism—it works with just the thumb and finger. (Make a mental note that you cannot clog it even at the highest speed)—note the hammerless feature and the solid steel wall at the breech. That protects you.

Remember to see the Stevens Repeater today and you will remember the exclusive features for all time.

IF YOUR DEALER hasn't it in stock we will send this No. 520 express prepaid on receipt of LIST price, \$27.

This gun made as No. 522, fancy stock; 30-inch barrel, straight grip, checked grip and forearm slide, 14-inch stock, drop 2 1-4 inches at heel; 1 1-2 inches at comb; weight 7 3-4 pounds; no deviations. LIST price, \$40. No. 525, made to order, with straight or pistol grip, any length of barrel and reasonable options. LIST price, \$50.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A BETTER SHOT?

It's the fine points that make the big difference between the expert and the ordinary shot. Experts don't give away these points they spent long years to get. But it's to our advantage that present and future users of Stevens rifles and shotguns become expert shots. We employ some of the world's crack shots. They know all the little kinks—the fine points that get them big scores.

Do you want these short cuts to expert shooting? Then write us what interests you—rifle shooting, the traps or field shooting. Our answer goes the day your letter comes, giving you practical suggestions on how to improve your style and accuracy.

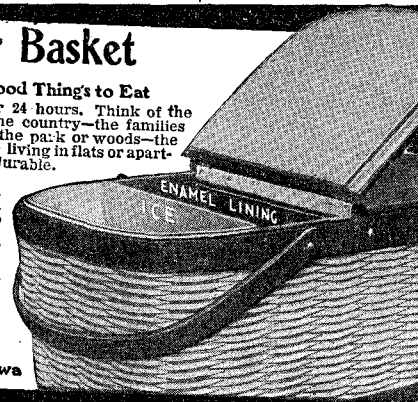
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY, The Factory of Precision.
Dept. 406, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket

A Necessity for all Outdoor Folks who Like Good Things to Eat

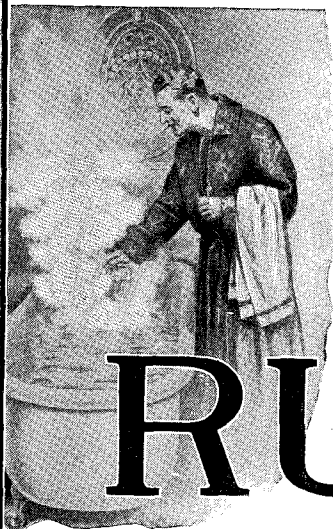
The Hawkeye will keep food clean, cool and fresh for 24 hours. Think of the comfort that means to the autoist who takes tours into the country—the families who break the monotony of the summer with picnics in the park or woods—the sportsmen who go fishing, boating, hunting—or the folks living in flats or apartments. The Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket is attractive and durable. The outside is of tough rattan that will stand all kinds of knocking around—it is lined with either nickel-plated clean, and will never rust—it is dust and air-tight. So you see, no matter how warm the day or dusty the road, when you open the Hawkeye, you find your luncheon cool, fresh and inviting. If you cannot get a Hawkeye Refrigerator Basket from your dealer, we'll send one direct. Prices—Regular \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5. De Luxe \$7.50 and \$12; Auto \$10 and \$15—delivered anywhere east of the Rockies. If you don't want it after 30 days use return it and get your money back. Write for our booklet of dainty lunch-basket recipes.

Burlington Basket Co., 33 Main St., Burlington, Iowa



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Unlimited hot water—That means
Always hot—morning and night.
Always hot—no matter how long it
runs or how many are using it.
Always hot—never lukewarm, never
varying in temperature like the water in
the kitchen boiler.
Every home can have this inexhaustible
hot water supply by installing a

RUUD

Automatic Gas Water-Heater

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Opening any hot water faucet lights the gas in the "Ruud" and heats the water passing through the copper coils.

When the temperature of the water reaches a certain point (this point can be regulated to suit yourself) a thermostat attachment turns off the gas so that no more gas is burned than is needed to keep the water at an even temperature.

If your kitchen boiler does not furnish enough hot water, a "Ruud" can be used to furnish the additional amount needed and as long as the water in the boiler is hot, the "Ruud" will not come into action—just the moment, however, that your regular hot water supply begins to cool, the thermostat switches in the "Ruud", and the hot water runs on uninterrupted.

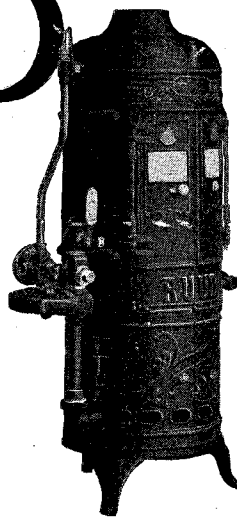
If you are building a home, or own a home, write for the "Ruud" Book which tells how the "Ruud" is connected to the regular gas and water pipes in your cellar—how it works—how much it costs to operate and full particulars.

The "Ruud" Book sent free upon request.

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£10 if it doesn't stop at six. Something seems to tell me this isn't the first time you've spun a spindle. I told you—six. You've bet money on spindles and you thought they were honest. They weren't; they were crooked. Now, weren't you a fool to bet good money on another man's game? I reckon you dropt your roll?"

A sheepish grin.

"Of course you did. You thought you were slick enough to know if there was any crooked work going on. The fellers you played with were nice, pleasant 'chaps,' eh? Sure they were. They let you examine the spindle as much as you liked to see that there wasn't any hokus-pokus about it. You bet they did. And it was a crooked spindle all the same, only you didn't know it. My, but you Britishers are fools when it comes to gambling."

He lets them try to guess which shell the little pea is under, and of course they never guess right. He lets them drop marbles into perfectly innocent devices, to rattle through forests of pegs, to finally come to haven in little compartments numbered or lettered to correspond with charts on the wall.

"This here gent," indicating an elderly and respectable middle-classer wearing dun-drearies and a monocle, "this here gent is my confederate. I'm going to let him win. Drop the marble, my friend."

"Aha! he wins £10."

The crowd edges away from the middle-classer as tho fearing he may pick their pockets.

"Extrawd'nary!" ejaculates the middle-classer, looking uncomfortable.

"You try it, brother," to a pale-faced cockney. "You'd like £10, I guess. You think maybe you can win something, too. Aha! he gets a star number. You'll have to double your money to stay, my friend. Once more. Goodness gracious! another star number. Eight bob, this time."

"Don't you see, my friend, that you can't win unless I let you? Don't gamble, boy. Never play with strangers. Never buck another man's game. It's rotten all through. Horse-racing's crooked. Monte Carlo's crooked. Roulette, faro, rouge et noir, poker, baccarat, dice—they're all crooked. And when you see a man who makes his living by gambling, it's the one best bet, my friends, that he's crooked, too."

"Oh, yes, I know what you're thinking of," and here he startles the middle-classer by shaking a finger under his nose, so that that good man jumps back with a muttered "my word!" "You're thinking about some professional gambler you know who is a good feller. He is kind to his wife, square with his pals, and generous to the poor."

"I know that kind, too. I was one once myself. And there was Pat Sheedy that died a while ago. Good feller, as gamblers go. Thought a lot of his wife, everybody said. Nothing was too good for her. And that's all right, my friend, as far as it goes. He was good to his wife, but how about the other fellers' wives—the wives of the fellers he skinned?"

"No, brother, there ain't any good fellers in the gambling business. Leastways they ain't making a living at it."

With that he thanks them, in good showman fashion, for "their kind attention," and will they please pass out of the side door? They go, numbed and thoughtful, for it is more than likely that every man in that little

audience is a confirmed, if unsuccessful, gambler.

"I don't like 'em," says the spieler. "I can talk and talk and talk till I'm blowin' dust, and they just bung out their eyes and stare. They're thick. Did you see the old gick in the knee pants? I'll bet if you was to cut his head open you'd find his brains was a suet pudding. Gee, I wish I was back in little old New York!"

"No," says Quinn, the "king of gamblers," "it ain't that. They're smart enough, give 'em time. . . ."

"You see I've known these people a long time. I was over here in the days when I was gambling for a living, before I got converted and saw that it was my duty, not to show people that gambling is wrong—for they know it's wrong—but that it's foolish. I got plenty of high play in the West End clubs that you have to have an introduction to get into.

"And let me tell you, sonny, that there were just as many crooks in those swell clubs as you'd find in the crookedest joints in New York or Chicago.

"So, when I got religion, I made up my mind I'd come to England again before I died and make up a little for the wrong I did the first time. It's the biggest field in the world for my sort of reforming. Everybody gambles. Royalty, nobility, gentry, middle-class, common people—everybody. . . ."

"And it's funny, too, that the English should be so crazy to gamble. Why? Well, I told you they were the worst gamblers on earth. They're the hardest losers, too."

A TUSSLE WITH A FUZZY-WUZZY

SOLDIERS of Sir Gerald Graham's column, which was sent to relieve General Gordon in the Sudan in 1885, not only faced death in battle but also ran the risk of being stabbed while asleep. The Arabs, or Fuzzy-Wuzzies, as the troops called them, so hated the English that they would steal between the outposts nearly every night and spear soldiers as they lay asleep, caring little whether they themselves escaped, so long as they got the blow home. In order to make these attempts as difficult as possible, the camp was surrounded by a zareba, which was simply thorn-bush placed on a trench. One soldier wandered outside this defense, early one morning. He still remembers most vividly what happened, and tells it thus in *Tit-Bits* (London):

One morning, soon after the zareba had been opened, I went for a walk to stretch my legs. We had orders not to go far out, and when passing a set of scrub-bush on the sand, not more than 100 yards from camp, I noticed what I took to be a bundle of rags, never dreaming that a pair of sharp, dark eyes were watching me from under them. I went to give them a kick, when up jumped a Fuzzy-Wuzzy, spear in hand. I jumped to one side, and the spear just missed my shoulder. For the moment this upset the Arab's calculations and gave me time to raise my right foot, clad in a heavy ammunition boot, and kick his right shin, at the same time striking him on the jaw.

This brought him down on his knee, and in falling he dropt his spear, which I immediately kicked out of his reach, at the same time pla-

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Slow to make, slow to wear out

WHY do we stick to the old slow process of making hose?

Because by that process we get hose that is slow to wear out.

We know that the new, fast sausage-machine process is cheaper—but hose that lasts twice as long is better, even if it does take longer to make, and cost a cent a foot more.

That's HAMILTON-MADE HOSE.

HAMILTON-MADE HOSE is made by our OLD, SLOW PROCESS, which produces such stiff, springy, long-lasting hose. An inner tube of pure

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There's a HAMILTON-MADE HOSE for every different use and pressure, each grade made BETTER THAN IS NECESSARY to meet the requirements for that use, at prices from 10 to 25 cents a foot. Whatever grade of hose you need, ask the dealer for HAMILTON-MADE, and you will be certain of getting the BEST HOSE OF THAT GRADE that is made.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

If your dealer has not HAMILTON-MADE HOSE on hand, we will deliver to you anywhere in the United States, FREIGHT PREPAID, 50-foot lengths of our highest grade hose, complete with standard brass couplings, for the regular price, \$12.50 each length. This splendid hose stands a pressure of 750 POUNDS TO THE SQUARE INCH, and while it is our highest-priced garden hose, it lasts so long that it is in reality probably the CHEAPEST hose made.

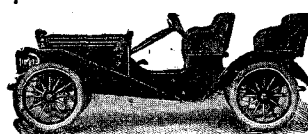
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We have prepared a most interesting pamphlet "The Healthfulness of Tea." It tells how to brew tea correctly, and how to obtain the most exquisite flavor from the most inexpensive of all beverages. May we send you a copy? Your name and address on a postal will bring it.

"Salada" Tea is grown high up on the mountains of Ceylon, only the rich, fragrant buds and leaves are used. These are sealed up in air-tight lead packages, which ensures plantation goodness. "Salada" is never sold in bulk.

Ask your grocer for a ten-cent trial package of "Salada" Ceylon Tea. It makes 40 cups. If for any reason your grocer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. (stamps or coin). We will mail a package to you and see that your grocer is supplied.



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cing my knee between his shoulders and catching hold of him by his long hair. But he was a stronger and far more agile man than I, and I saw he would gain the mastery. So I shouted for help. This, however, rather weakened my grasp and enabled Fuzzy to get his arm round my leg and insert his long, strong teeth into it. Then, with the help of his shoulders, he succeeded in throwing me heavily to the ground. He was up in a second, and, as I was half-stunned, he commenced to drag me by the leg toward his spear. I must here have lost consciousness, for the next thing I remember was two men—I think they were Australians—supporting me. They had loosened my jacket, and were saying I was lucky, and what a daring fellow Fuzzy-Wuzzy was. But Fuzzy had vanished, leaving me the possessor of a bitten leg, a good shaking, and his spear, which he did not succeed in obtaining. The leg I had drest, and soon got over the shock, and the spear I still possess.

WHY BEECHER FORGOT HIS LECTURE

THE wide-spread interest in a certain prize-fight, scheduled to take place in San Francisco next summer, reminds a writer in the New York *Evening Mail* of the lecture that Henry Ward Beecher "forgot all about." This is the story, as told by the late Professor Platt of the Yale Law School:

Mr. Beecher was always a favorite lecturer at Yale before the Divinity School.

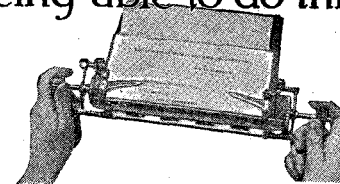
Well, on the afternoon of the particular Beecher lecture I have in mind the hall was packed to the doors with students and others eager to hear him. The hour set for the beginning of the lecture was 3 o'clock, but when it arrived there appeared no Henry Ward Beecher, to the mild surprise of the professors in charge, for hitherto Mr. Beecher had never been tardy in appearing in the hall. After a wait, a professor was sent to the hotel where Mr. Beecher usually stopt.

Yes, Mr. Beecher was stopping at the hotel, the clerk informed the professor, who thereupon hastened to Mr. Beecher's room, knocked upon the door, and was told to come in, which he did at once. But before he could frame even a "How do you do?" Mr. Beecher, spying him, let out an astonished "I declare!" followed it up by hastily pulling out his watch and looking at it, and exclaiming in dismay, "Why, it's going on to 4, and you have been waiting for me all this time at the divinity school."

He grabbed for his hat. Then, as he was reaching for his overcoat, he turned on the professor with a quaint smile.

"Oh, well," he said, "I might as well make a full confession. When I left my home in Brooklyn this morning I bought copies of two or three morning newspapers. There was something in them that interested me greatly, and I intended to read all about it on my trip to this city. But, after I got seated in the train a friend came along, I shared my seat with him, and he talked to me all the way here, so that I did not have an opportunity to read my papers. But as soon as I got to the hotel I saw that I would have an hour of leisure before the lecture began, so I slipped up here and began reading—and, do you know, I found the reports of the event so graphic that I actually forgot all about the lecture. It's in the Anglo-Saxon blood to be interested in such an event, doctor—I was

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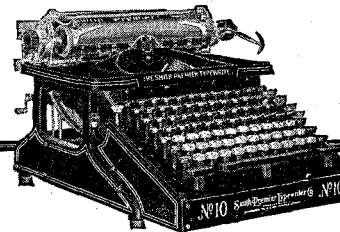
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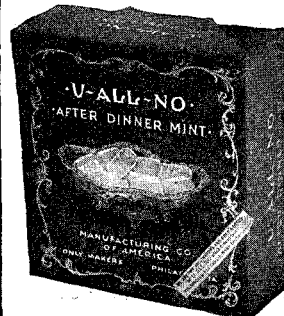
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Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

reading about the Sullivan-Ryan fight which took place yesterday down in Mississippi."

For a moment or two Mr. Beecher looked the Professor of Divinity squarely in the eye. Then he reached over and dug that gentleman in the ribs. "And now that I have made my confession," he said, laughing, "I am going to say something to you. I would be willing to wager that you yourself read the report of that battle with bare knuckles this morning before you went to the Divinity School."

"Well, Mr. Beecher," replied the professor, "I might as well confess, too. I did get up a little earlier than usual this morning and go to the front door for the morning paper. It hadn't come, so I actually waited at the door until the boy brought it. Then I sat down and read the report of the fight before breakfast."

A SCHOOL THAT IS SOLVING THE RACE PROBLEM

OUR readers who have contributed to the Slater Industrial School at Winston-Salem, N. C., will be interested to know that its work has so impressed the State authorities that they have offered the school \$12,000 if it will raise a like amount. The authorities consider this sum well spent, as the school has eliminated race feeling and negro crime in its vicinity. Mr. William A. Blair, Vice-President of the People's National Bank of Winston-Salem, who is receiving contributions, writes:

As treasurer of the Slater Industrial and State Normal School for colored people located here, I beg to thank you most sincerely for your past favors to the school, and wish to ask you to show this letter to the good people of the North who would cheerfully aid the most worthy cause our nation has on its hands to-day.

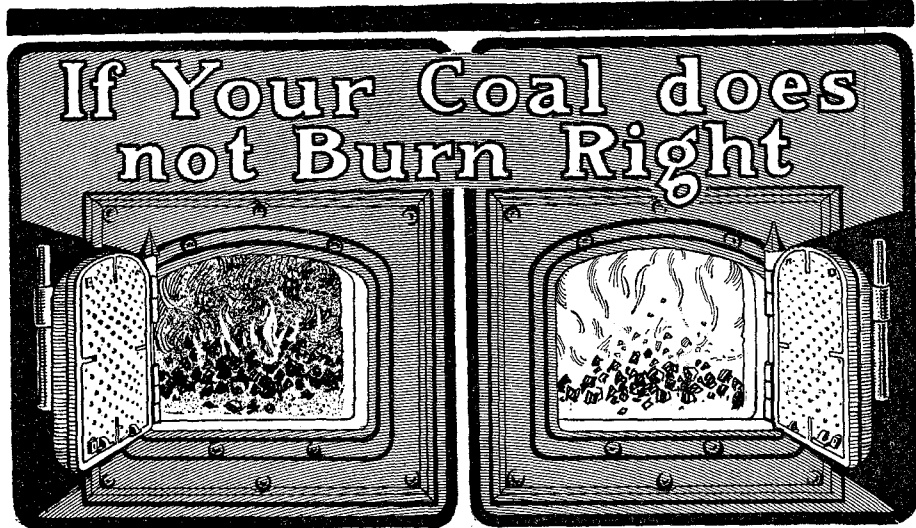
The educating and Christianizing of the colored people is not a local matter, but a national one. It is positively the only solution of the race problem.

The influence of this school has eliminated every vestige of race friction in the entire vicinity. The institution is not an experiment, but a splendid reality, being the most important one in the entire South for colored people, save Tuskegee and Hampton. The lands, buildings, appliances, etc., cost \$50,000, all owned by the institution.

One of our citizens tendered the trustees \$5,000, provided they would raise same amount for a hospital, where colored girls could be educated for trained nurses, thus introducing an employment for colored women which is peculiarly well adapted to the Southern ideals of propriety. His offer was accepted; we raised \$5,000, and with \$10,000 we have built a hospital worth almost double this amount, as students and friends of the school did much of the manual labor.

The State officials, seeing the salutary effect upon the colored people, have offered the School \$12,000, provided the trustees raise the same amount. We have strained ourselves to the superlative degree, and have raised only a small part of this amount to meet the offer of the State, and, I may say, it is totally impossible for us to raise it here.

The State has already generously advanced a part of the \$12,000, and we beg you to do your utmost to help raise our \$12,000. Thus, with \$24,000 cash in hand, we can increase

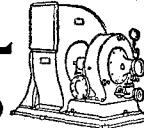


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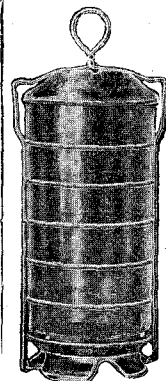
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the plant at least \$48,000, as the colored people will do the manual labor free.

Every dollar given by your friends now, means four dollars to the school.

DRIVEN TO DRINK BY THE PRESIDENT

A PROMINENT sculptor was quoted recently as saying that President Taft is the handsomest man in public life to-day. Far different is the testimony of an Indian who saw the President on his Western tour last summer. Near one of the Presidential stopping-places in the Southwest there live a few members of a Spanish-speaking Indian tribe. One of these heard of the coming of the great man, "took from his wife the wages she had earned by the week's washing, and set out to see whatever there was on view." That evening, we read in the *New York Evening Post*, an Indian policeman dragged him to the agency office.

Pablo was so drunk and disorderly that his captor was nearly exhausted by the exertion necessary to bring him in. The superintendent in charge ordered the prisoner locked up.

A night in the agency jail wrought in him a more serious frame of mind, and when he was arraigned at the office the next morning he wore an air of only slightly damaged dignity. The superintendent apprized him of the charge made by the policeman, and demanded that he explain himself. Pablo stood at "attention," bowed, and spoke in a very even tone.

"It is my duty," said he, "to account for the episode which I so greatly regret. I gave you, some time ago, my pledge to abstain from liquor. I kept it for many days. Then came a time when all the world was going to see the Great Father. I chose that time to go to town for food. I had my wife's money in my pocket. I found a good place to stand. There was much talk and a great crowd. I was excited. My heart was speaking of great things to me. Pretty soon the cry was on every tongue: 'The President comes!' I asked a Mexican by my side: 'Where?' He pointed with his finger and said: 'There.'"

Here Pablo paused dramatically and his face assumed an expression of deep sorrow, his silence continuing for a full minute. Then he looked up, and concluded with a voice that had a tremor in it:

"Señor, when I saw the man you call President, and regarded his looks, I could not forget my pain without getting drunk!"

Lucky Judas.—When the Passion-Play at Ober-Ammergau was in progress ten years ago an American visitor spent much of his spare time looking up the actors in their homes and chatting with them about the play. One complaint he met almost everywhere was the tremendous fatigue the performers suffered at the close of the eight-hour performance. Coming to the home of Hans Zwick, the Judas of the play, he found the painter-actor in quite a cheerful mood.

"Does the performance fatigue you so much, too?" the tourist inquired.

Ere Herr Zwick could reply his little ten-year-old son chirped up:

"Pa, he don't get so tired. He hangs himself at three o'clock and comes home two hours before the others."—*Harper's Weekly*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Reformed Too Soon.—An eminent speaker at the Congregationalist meeting in the First Congregational Church, East Orange, was telling the other day of a Westerner's opinion of the East.

"This man," said the speaker, "was a prominent churchman and had occasion to visit New York, where he remained for a few days. In writing of his experiences to his wife in the West he had this to say: 'New York is a great city, but I do wish I had come here before I was converted.'"*—Newark Star.*

Imagination and Fact.—"Oh! Mother, I've found a place where there's just millions an' hundreds o' strawberries. Look, I brought you two."*—Brooklyn Life.*

Tongue-Twisters.—It is told of a distinguished professor of history that, in an address before a woman's club on "Obscure Heroes of the French Revolution," he had reached the point where one of them, nobly resolved to essay the rescue of a friend doomed to the guillotine, sought a parting interview with his sweetheart before making the almost hopeless attempt. The professor had a moving voice, and was eloquent; the assembly of women, many of them already near tears, hung breathless upon his words.

"Biddy diddy," said he, pathetically; then coughed slightly and went back: "Hiddy biddy—" Something was evidently amiss. He tried again:

"Biddy diddy doo."

By this time the ladies looked puzzled and the orator desperate. Drawing a long breath and speaking with painful deliberation, he at length conquered the elusive syllables, and said:

"Did he bid adieu?"

A speaker in the interest of foreign missions had, not long ago, a similar experience. He had related the conversion of two natives in a savage island, and after narrating the acts by which they signalized their abandonment of their old religion, he tried to conclude a sentence with the words, "thus totally repudiating their two tutelary deities."

It was a simple enough phrase to the understanding; it proved otherwise to the tongue. Two, tutelary and totally together were quite too much for him.

"Thus tutelary repudiating their toe toe—" he began, confidently, when a titter in the audience checked him, and threw him into such confusion that his second effort only made matters worse.

"Thus tutelary perudiating their tee-totallary deities," he blundered; and the laughter increased. With the perspiration starting on his forehead, he dashed once more wildly at the obstacle, but failed to clear it:

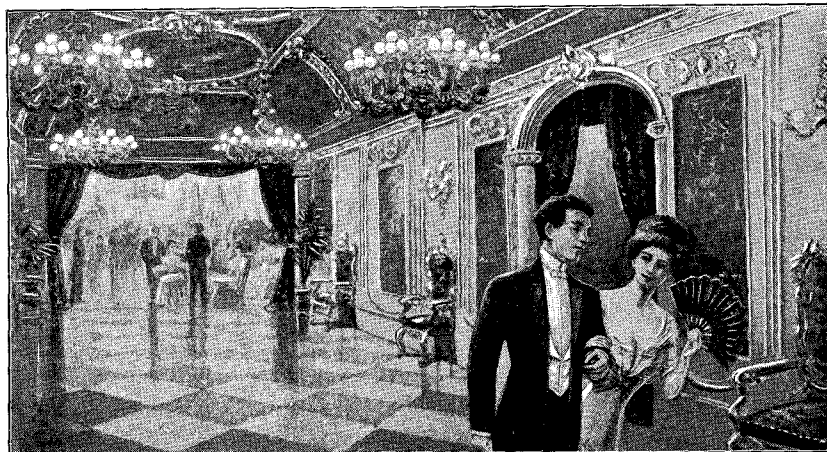
"Thus teetelly terupiating their too-too-too-toot—"

"Toot! toot! toot!" cried a voice in the gallery. "Three warning whistles and now she comes!"

"She came," indeed, as the burst of hilarity, under cover of which the speaker had time to collect himself, subsided; and he was enable intelligibly to repudiate those two tutelary deities at last.—*The Youth's Companion.*

The Prince of the Powers of the Air.—"Who'll have jurisdiction over airships?"

"Why, the highway commissioner."*—Life.*



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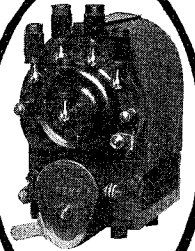
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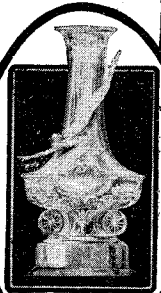
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Trustworthy.—"Rufus, you old loafer, do you think it's right to leave your wife at the wash-tub while you pass your time fishing?" "Yassah, jedge; it's all right. Mah wife don' need any watching. She'll sholy wuk jes' as hard as if I was dah."—*The Herald and Presbyterian*.

The Maiden's Bonnet.

My bonnet spreads over the ocean,
My bonnet spreads over the sea,
To merely spread over the sidewalk
Is not enough for me.

—*Chicago Journal*.

The "Bo'n Oratah."—It is narrated that Colonel Breckinridge, meeting Majah Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, suh, of the conco'se befo' the co't house."

To which the Majah replied:

"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratah?"

"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is asked a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an integeh of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an integeh of the same denomination, the result, suh—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, suh—the result is fo'.' That's a bo'n oratah."—*Lyceumite*.

The Perfect Man.—"There was one man whose life was perfect," said the Sunday-school teacher. "What one of you can tell me who he was?"

Little Mary Jane's hand went up, and the teacher nodded to her.

"He was mamma's first husband," she said.—*Everybody's*.

Incorruptible.—The lady of the house hesitated.

"Are my answers all right?" she asked.

"Yes, madam," replied the census man.

"Didn't bother you a bit, did I?"

"No, madam."

"Feel under some obligations to me, don't you?"

"Yes, madam."

"Then, perhaps, you won't mind telling me how old the woman next door claims to be?"

"Good day, madam," said the census man. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Charity and Prudence.—The contradictions of life are many. An observant man remarked recently that he was prowling about a certain city square, when he came upon a drinking-fountain which bore two conflicting inscriptions.

One, the original inscription on the fountain, was from the Bible: "And whosoever will let him take the water of life freely."

Above this hung a placard: "Please do not waste the water." —*Youth's Companion*.

The Way to Go.—"He was driven to his grave!"

"Sure he was. Did you expect him to walk there?"—*Pittsburg Observer*.

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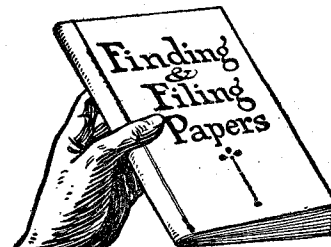
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 "The Conquest of England"—The German Kaiser.
 "Gulliver's Travels"—Dr. Cook.
 "If I Were King"—J. P. Morgan.
 "How Words Grow"—William J. Bryan.
 —*Life*.

The Best of the Bargain.—A conscientious Sunday-school teacher had been endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the ultimate triumph of goodness over beauty. At the close of a story in which she flattered herself that this point had been well established, she turned confidently to a 10-year-old pupil and inquired: "And now, Alice, which would you rather be, beautiful or good?"

"Well," replied Alice after a moment's reflection, "I think I'd rather be beautiful—and repent."—*Lippincott's*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

- May 20.—The funeral of the late King Edward is held at London; the burial is at Windsor.
 May 21.—Count Jacques de Lesseps makes an aeroplane flight across the English Channel in fifty minutes.
 Ecuador and Peru accept Secretary Knox's offer of mediation.
 May 24.—The agreement for the Hankow and Szechuen Chinese Railway loan is signed by representatives of the Powers at Paris.
 Twenty-two men are drowned by the sinking of the English steamer *Skerryvore* after a collision with a German bark in the English Channel.
 Queen Mother Alexandra receives ex-President Roosevelt.
 May 25.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is received by the Queen Mother.
 May 26.—Mr. Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Cambridge University.
 The French submarine *Ptawise* is sunk near Calais by a Channel steamer, three officers and twenty-four men going down with her.
 Three hundred families of Jews begin their compulsory exodus from Kiev, following orders issued by the Russian Government.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

- May 20.—The taking of testimony in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation is completed.
 May 22.—It is announced that Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce have signed a treaty delimiting the boundary between the United States and Canada through Passamaquoddy Bay and Grand Manan Channel.
 May 23.—The Senate passes the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying \$134,000,000 and providing for the construction of two dreadnoughts.
 May 24.—The House passes an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating \$250,000 for a Tariff Board.

GENERAL

- May 20.—The sixteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference closes.
 The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces an increase in its commutation rates between New York City and suburban stations.
 The town of Maysville, Oklahoma, is destroyed by a tornado.
 Dr. F. C. Blessing, ex-president of the Pittsburg Common Council, is found guilty as indicted of conspiracy and bribery.
 May 21.—The Erie Railroad signs a wage agreement with its conductors and trainmen, involving an increase of about 9 per cent.
 By the will of Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass., the Graduate School of Princeton University is given nearly half his estate of \$10,000,000.
 May 23.—Oliver Spitzer, the former dock superintendent convicted for sugar weighing frauds, appears as a Government witness at the trial of Charles R. Heike, having been pardoned by President Taft.
 May 25.—The Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, New York, is burned with a loss of about \$300,000.

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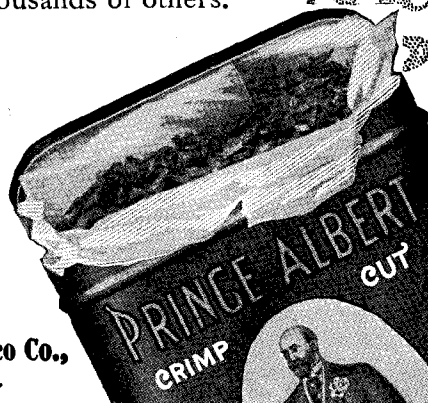
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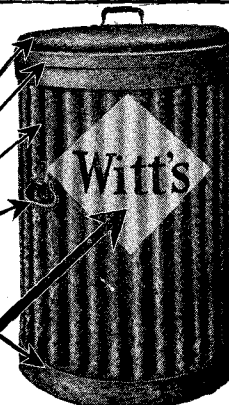
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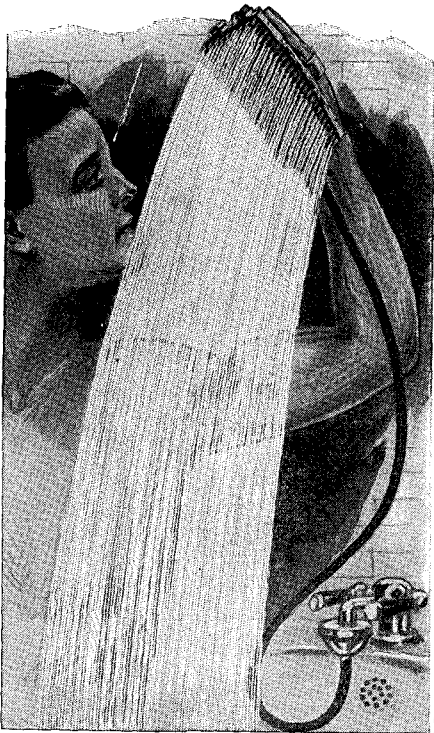
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.

"E. G. R.," Stoughton, Mass.—"What is the meaning of the word 'chandala'? Please give its correct pronunciation."

This is an Anglo-Indian name applied to a person of mixt caste. It originally meant a person descended from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother, and therefore an outcast. Chandalas occupy a very inferior position in the social scale. The word is pronounced chan-dalla (first a as in ask, second a as in arm). The STANDARD DICTIONARY records this term on page 317, col 1.

"H. W. H.," Baltimore, Md.—"Kindly state which of the following expressions is correct: 'in regard to,' or 'with regard to.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1501, col. 2) records both of these phrases, but also states that "some writers avoid this manner, preferring to write 'regarding,' 'touching,' 'respecting,' etc."

"R. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please give the meaning of the word 'psychologism'."

Psychologismus is the German form of the noun "psychologism." This latter term is defined in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1441, col. 1) as "The idealistic philosophy as opposed to the sensationalistic: variously founded, as on the ego, the moral reason, the divine nature or the Infinite, or on a system more distinctly Platonic."

"T. A. S.," Wilton, Wis.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word 'cache' (meaning a hiding-place), and state who 'Klio' was."

This word is pronounced in a single syllable, cash (the sound of a as in ask).

Kleio [or Clio] was the Muse of epic poetry and history in Greek mythology. Clio was also the name signed by Addison to his contributions to *The Spectator*, representing the initials of the four places from which they were dispatched, Chelsea, London, Islington, the Office.

"F. F. S.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Is it correct to use the singular verb in the sentence, '1,000 tons is all that we can take' or should *are* be used instead? Also, is the word 'repletion' correctly employed in the sentence, 'These are wanted for the repletion of our stock'?"

If the total amount of 1,000 tons is considered as a whole, an entire unit or sum, it would be correct to use the singular verb in the sentence cited. The choice of a singular or plural verb in such instances depends upon the way the subject is viewed. If the fact of the individual units comprising the sum total is to be emphasized, the plural verb may properly be employed.

The use of the word "repletion" does not very clearly convey the meaning to be expressed by this sentence, unless it is meant that these particular objects are necessary in order to have an over-abundant supply on hand. The sentence, "These are wanted for the *replenishment* of our stock," would better indicate the procuring of a new supply of the articles needed.

"E. C.," Yazoo City, Miss.—"Kindly explain the construction of the sentence, 'It tastes bitter.'"

This particular construction is explained by Bullions' "English Grammar" as follows: "Many verbs in the active voice, by an idiom peculiar to the English, are used in a sense nearly allied to the passive, but for which the passive will not always be a proper substitute. Thus, we say, 'This field *ploughs* well'—'This fruit *tastes* bitter.' . . . When used in this sense they may properly be ranked with intransitive verbs, as they are never followed by an objective case."

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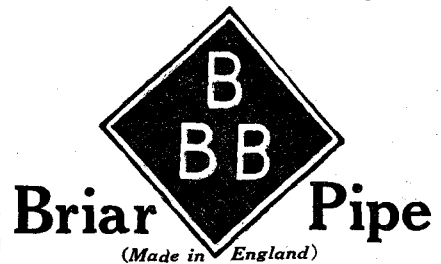
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VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

(Continued from page 1130)

to its source and, after passing through the Selkirk range and southward to the Arrow and Kootenay Lake districts, finally reach Vancouver and Victoria.

Of all inland water tours probably none offers as great a degree of interest, comfort, and variety as may be enjoyed on the Great Lakes. Several steamship lines provide for the needs of the summer traveler, offering him short daily trips from port to port on the shores of these vast inland seas, or extensive



PROSPECTING WITH A DONKEY IN THE FAR WEST.

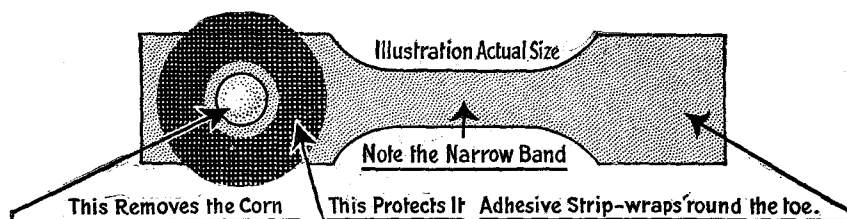
tours of a week's duration. Steamers making these tours are not unlike our ocean liners in size and accommodations, and furnish the traveler with every comfort and convenience that the most fastidious might desire. The longest trip is from Buffalo to Duluth. "In all the world no trip like this," has been said of it. Another starts from Sarnia, in Ontario, at the southern point of Lake Huron, goes northward through the Sault Ste. Marie, and traverses Lake Superior to Duluth, its extreme western port, covering a distance of 1,500 miles at a cost of \$34. A week's trip may be taken from Detroit, costing \$28.50, berth and meals included, which will take in Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, and St. Mary's River, and the Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND ALASKA

One hears still more this year of Alaska as a feature of summer travel. Trips that formerly terminated in the Yellowstone National Park, or the Californian Coast, now often include Alaska. This northern trend is shown again in the interest taken in various Canadian resorts already referred to and for the enjoyment of which rapidly growing railroad and steamboat systems offer every modern convenience and luxury.

Transcontinental tours are possible by many American routes. The Southern Pacific has its through route combining water and rail by way of New Orleans. It has also connection with initial eastern lines, the

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Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Erie. Other transcontinental routes in the United States are the Santa Fé, Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound, Chicago and Northwestern with Union Pacific connections, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy with its Great Northern connections, all west from Chicago. These and other railways also establish through transcontinental connections with the "Soo" route, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific at Minneapolis and St. Paul. Trips vary in time and cost according to itineraries chosen. This year the companies, in a number of instances, are including Alaska in the regions visited, thus increasing the time consumed in travel—alho the Alaskan excursion may be omitted should the tourist desire a more limited itinerary.

One touring company plans a trip that starts from Boston on July 1, New York and Philadelphia on July 2, and returns by August 13. The cost, including all expenses,



SUMMIT OF THE WHITE PASS IN ALASKA.

is \$500, with stop-over privileges at any point on the return journey. The following advice is given.

"For the Alaska voyage one should dress as warmly as for an Atlantic Ocean voyage, but no warmer, since that should mean woollens and wraps. Strong and serviceable clothing and stout shoes are prime necessities for Alaska as well as for the Yellowstone Park. Most of the sightseeing is from the steamer's deck, but it is better to be prepared for little land expeditions in all weathers. There will be reason to provide against cool weather within the Yellowstone Park, where frosts are of almost nightly occurrence. In the railway journeys in July, August, and September, warm weather is likely to be encountered. In the Pacific Northwest the temperature is very genial. It would be a good plan to carry a suit of clothing especially for service within the Park, and this should be of such stout material as to stand a bit of 'rough work,' if any such be thought desirable in the tramps among the springs and geysers. Some persons may also find rubber overshoes of use, as there are many wet places around the geysers and hot springs."

On this tour the voyage from Buffalo to Duluth is made. Seattle is reached via the Canadian Rockies, and there the steamer is taken for Alaska. The Alaskan excursion occupies thirteen days, the places visited being Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Douglas Island, and Treadwell Mine, Skagway, (where there will be an opportunity to make the trip by railroad to White Pass), Kilisnoo, and Sitka. From Seattle the tourist may go to the Yellowstone Park, where a week is spent in various excursions.

This specimen tour will illustrate to readers the possibilities of a Pacific Coast tour, whether it be taken by one of the several

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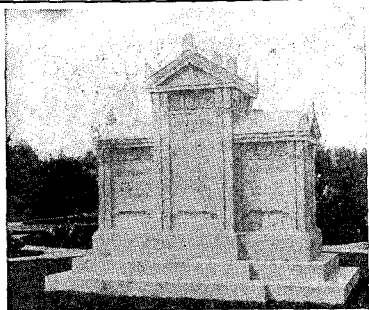
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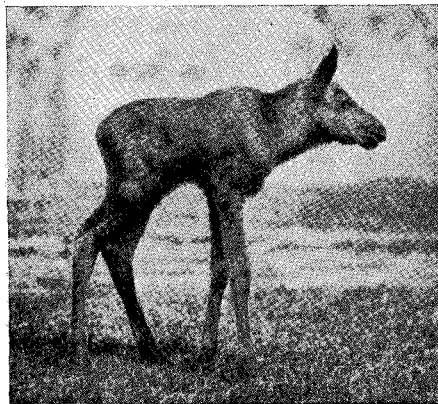
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northern routes, by the central, or by one of the two southern routes. Mention may be made, however, of a tour which leaves New York on July 16, and returns by way of a northern line instead of by way of Utah and Colorado. There are also shorter tours, which omit Alaska, and include the Yellowstone. These are planned for various dates in July, August, and September, at prices varying from \$235 to \$500. Tourist agencies may be consulted for details. From New York the tourist desiring to save time may choose, instead of the Great Lakes route, one of the great railway lines, such as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE WEST AND FAR WEST

In the northern portions of the middle and far West, notably in Colorado, Wyoming, (where chiefly lies Yellowstone Park), Michigan, and Wisconsin, are many resorts famous for their lakes, mountains, rivers, forests, and other health-giving attractions. With Chicago as a point of departure, they may be reached by various roads that have chief termini in that city—the "St. Paul," "Burlington," "Rock Island," and "Northwestern." Excellent train service is provided by all these roads—so fine in fact as to surprise Eastern men who may have indulged a fond belief that the best equipped roads in the country are all Eastern. For example, one of these trains, which is known as the "Rocky



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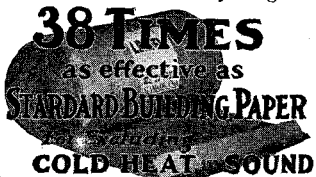
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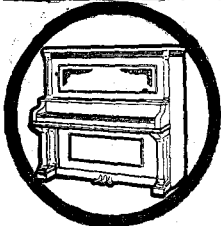
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southern route, being by branch road from the main line of the Union Pacific. The two routes may be employed—the one in going, the other in returning. Following are Yellowstone trip itineraries and costs, as obtained from one of the largest tourist agencies:

New York, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Denver, Billings, Livingston, Gardiner; returning, rail to Livingston, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, \$81.80. Including stage transportation from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs and return, \$2.50 more. Including stage transportation from Gardiner, via Mammoth Hot Springs through the Park and five and one-half days' accommodation in the Park hotels, \$52.50 more.

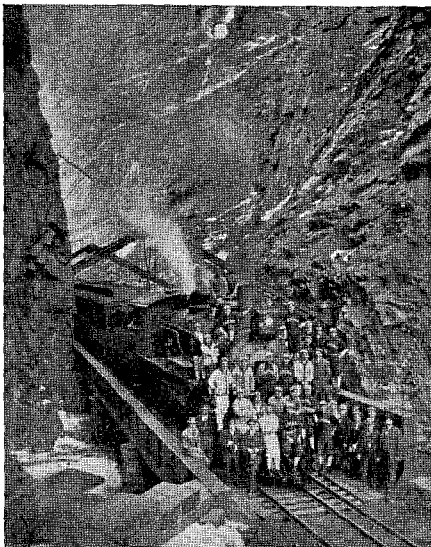
New York, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City (or via Granger), Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone Station, returning same way to New York, \$81.80. Including stage transportation from Yellowstone Station through the Park, and four and one-half days' accommodation in the Park hotels, \$46.25 more.

New York, Chicago or St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden (or via Granger), Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone Station, thence from Gardiner (omitting stage through the Park), rail to Livingston, Billings (or St. Paul), Chicago, New York, or reverse, \$100.80. Including stage transportation and three and one-half days' accommodation in the Park hotels, going via Yellowstone Station, \$42.50 more. Including stage transportation and five and one-quarter days' accommodation in the Park hotels, going via Gardiner, \$56.25 more. The stage trip through the Park includes all points of interest, visiting Norris, Lower and Upper Geyser Basins, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Cañon, and Falls of the Yellowstone.

One of the other attractive regions in the far northwest is that around Lake McDonald. Here glacial peaks may be climbed, while in the Kootenai are the attractions of good fishing, and in the Cascades are cañons to be traversed.

THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL STATION

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a picture of the exterior of the new Grand Central terminal in Forty-second Street, New



AT THE HANGING BRIDGE IN THE ROYAL GORGE.

York, for several years under construction, but not yet completed. It supplants the old Grand Central Station first erected in 1871 and remodeled and enlarged in 1900. The magnitude of the work undertaken may be set forth best in a few statistics. The total area of the old terminal was twenty-six acres, that of the new will be seventy-six



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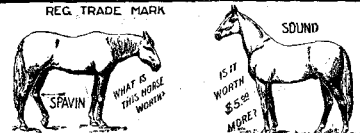
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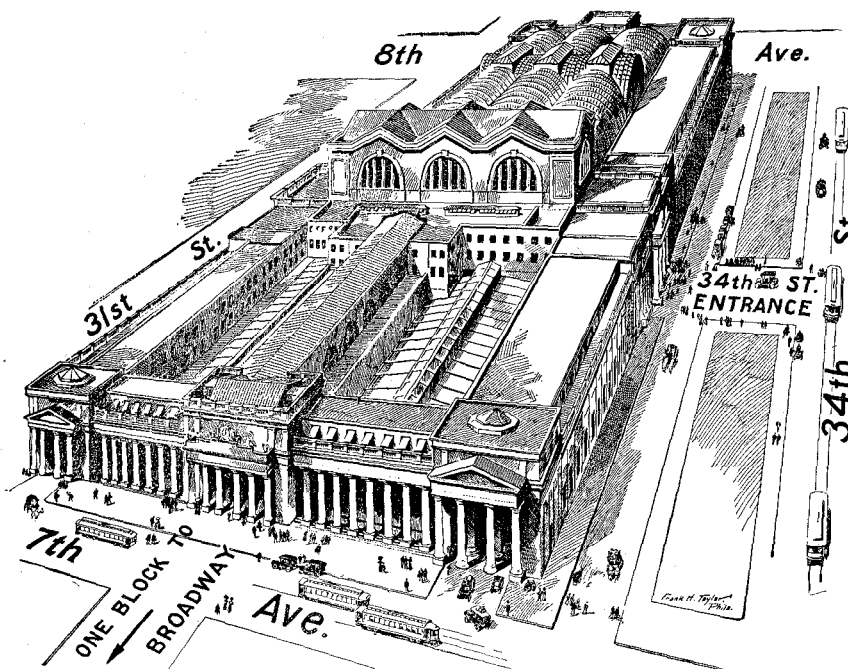
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Through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Pennsylvania Station on time-tables which are now being arranged, to take effect on a date which will be announced in due course.

Travel to the "down-town" section of the city will also be provided for by trains from the transfer station at Harrison, near Newark, by way of the Hudson & Manhattan tubes from Jersey City to the Hudson Terminal at Cortlandt and Church Streets, which is the heart of the financial district as well as of the section where all the big industrial and manufacturing corporations have their business offices. The ferries between Jersey City and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets will be continued in operation.

The location of the station appeals directly to the hotel guest, the shopper, the amusement seeker, the business man, the professional man, and every class of travelers to and from New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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The tracks will be on two levels, twenty-five on the lower for suburban trains, and forty-two on the upper for through trains. At present twenty-six tracks are in use on the upper level and eleven on the lower. Last year there were handled at this terminal 21,000,000 passengers. The trains averaged 700 a day and on special occasions numbered as many as 1,200. In spite of this enormous traffic, the average train delay in the terminal is reported as "one-fifth of a minute." The total cost of the improvement, including cost of land, the installation of the electric service, and all other changes entering into the enterprise, will, it is believed, finally approximate \$180,000,000. Eventually concourses will establish direct connection with subways and river tunnels.

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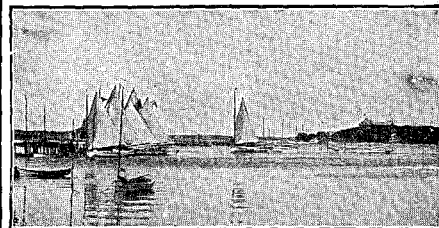
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New York, steamer direct to Portland, thence steamer to St. John, N. B., Digby, rail to Annapolis, Middleton, Kentville, Grand Pré, Windsor, Halifax. Rates, including return to New York, according to route, \$28.40, \$26.85, \$30.90, \$27.40.

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New York, direct steamer to Portland; steamer to St. John; returning same way to New York, \$18.

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TO MARK THE OREGON TRAIL

Two pioneer roads from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific are famous in American annals—the Santa Fé and Oregon trails. Both began at Independence, Mo., a town on the Missouri River. For fifty miles they remained one road and then forked off from one another

—one going southwest, the other northwest. Over the Oregon trail from Independence to the mouth of the Columbia River was 2,134 miles.

In 1742 De la Verendrye, the French fur-trader and explorer, first began to mark out this route westward. Then came Lewis and Clark, in 1807, to make their memorable journey westward. Since then the trail became and long remained the highway on which moved the commerce of the far West. Traders, trappers, gold-seekers, soldiers, missionaries, and colonists, alike and in turn, "plodded over the long road by the hundreds

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and thousands,"—first the explorers, then hunters, trappers and fur-traders, and then the builders of forts in the thirties. Says Thaddeus S. Dayton in an article on this subject in *Harper's Weekly*:

"To-day there are tilled fields and thronging cities where once these gray trails, deep with the dust of frequent use, stretched toward the sunset. Only here and there, in spaces still untenanted, may their former course be traced. Tho less than half a century has gone by since the last of the huge wagon caravans fared out across the plains, the memory of the great trails they traversed is almost a tradition. Yet these were the paths that led to empire. So that they may not be forgotten, people in half a score of States through which they passed are now at work setting up milestones and monuments that not only mark the routes of these old highways, but also commemorate some of the stirring scenes in their crowded history."

Of the route followed by the Oregon trail and of the recent work of Ezra Meeker in marking its course, Mr. Dayton says:

"From its starting-point the Oregon Trail led straight to a point on the Platte River, about twenty miles below the head of Grand Island. Thence it followed the Platte and its northern branch for nearly five hundred miles before it swung across to the valley of the Sweetwater. At the entrance to this valley stood the famous Independence Rock, which was a sort of register upon which the hardy adventurers faring westward were wont to

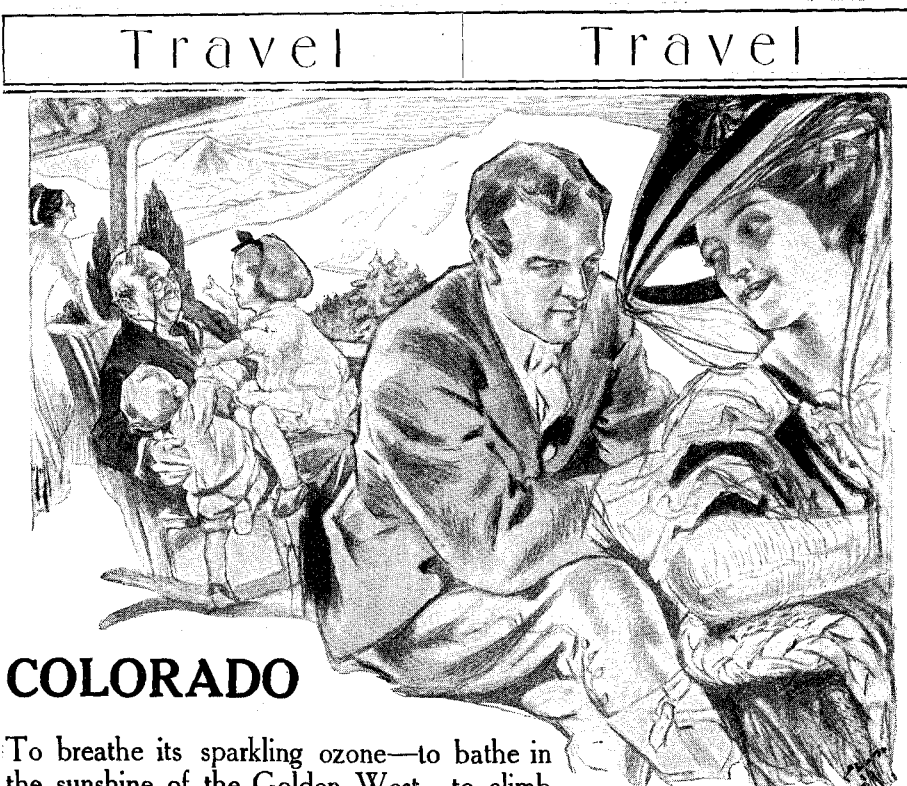


A GARDEN IN THE KLONDIKE.

carve their names. Much of their rude sculpturing is still legible. From there the trail wound among the foothills of the Rockies and crossed the Continental Divide at South Pass. Thence over the Green River and down the Bear it went until it reached the Port Neuf, and it followed this stream to its junction with the Snake River, the great lower arm of the Columbia which came dropping from its source opposite the headwaters of the Missouri as tho to guide the wayfarers on their long journey.

"With the building of the railroads the old highway, no longer used, became obliterated. Its very whereabouts began to be forgotten and to be the subject of unending disputes. Four years ago an old man, almost eighty, began a movement for permanently marking the route of the Oregon Trail. Since then the matter has grown into a national affair. This old man was Ezra Meeker. He started from his home in Puyallup, Washington, in January, 1906, and retraced, in a prairie-schooner drawn by oxen, the journey that he had made from Missouri over the Oregon Trail in 1852. He spent a year on the road. Everywhere he stopt and urged the people whose fathers and grandfathers had followed the Oregon Trail as pioneers, to erect monuments and markers so that all memory of the great historic highway might not be lost. When he reached Independence, Missouri, he did not end his journey there. Still driving his oxen, he plodded on to Washington, D. C."

Mr. Dayton says Mr. Meeker is now "retracing the old trail and setting wooden posts wherever a monument or marker will be needed, so that the cost may be estimated accurately." Mr. Meeker seeks also to inspire and keep alive enthusiasm among State



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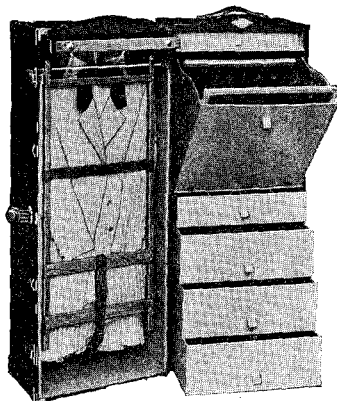


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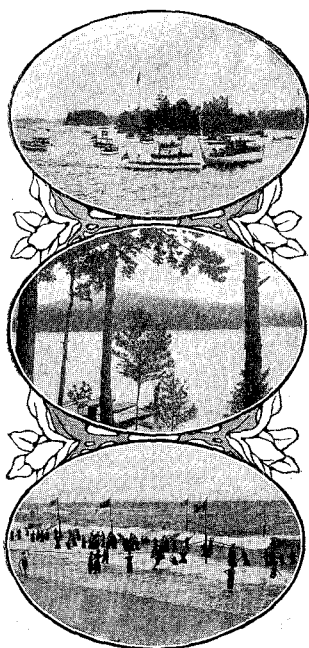
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and local historical societies. In spite of his age he "believes he will live five years longer." He hopes to see the completion of the work. With his own hands on his first trip Meeker has "inscribed twelve boulders and set up one hundred wooden posts." One of the plans connected with the trail is ultimately to make it a national highway known as the Pioneer Way.

A VACATION ON HORSEBACK

Quincy Scott, in *Recreation*, describes in detail the pleasures and costs of a vacation spent in the saddle. With his wife he has made the journey on horseback from Minneapolis to Seattle. His outfit for two riders is given by items: First, the following articles as necessary for each:

Stout halter head-stall; snaffle bit and reins; McClellan saddle; 2 military blankets; poncho; canteen; hunting knife (if necessary); clasp knife (having reamer blade); pocket match-safe (generous); 30 feet soft rope for picket ($\frac{3}{4}$ in. or 1 in., according to quality); 4 ft. strand unwound from heavy soft rope, for hobbling; compass; 6 or 8 rawhide thongs; shaving things; tooth-brush; comb; medium-weight shoes (one pair); canvas leggings; riding-breeches (roomy, woolen); flannel shirt; coat-sweater; 3 pr. socks; 1 pr. heavy wool socks for sleeping; 1 suit light wool underwear; 2 pr. light athletic drawers; revolver (if wanted).

For use in common, there should be:

Divisible dog-tent; Light cowbell; vial of fly-dope; whisky-flask; Light carbine and boot (if necessary); .22 caliber repeater and boot; ammunition (most of it for the .22); 2 qt. flat-bottomed saucepan (and lid); light skillet; 2 plates, of aluminum, that will nest in skillet; hand-ax, with sheath; small two-faced carborundum stone; 8 small twill bags for flour, sugar, etc.; tin box or can for match supply; 2 tin-cups; 2 forks and spoons; 1 tablespoon; vaseline, roll of bandage, adhesive plaster; hand-mirror with folding handle; needles and thread (fine and coarse); scissors, wax, thimble; A few fish-hooks and some line; burlap sack for oats, etc.; sugar-sack for odd purposes; currycomb.

This outfit, which "will cost each rider fifty dollars or more according to where and how he buys," served Mr. and Mrs. Scott for all their needs "through every kind of country, under conditions varying from the mud and slush of winter's hang-overs to the blistering heat of midsummer's sand and sage-brush, through the wind-swept monotony of prairie and brush-land and on the snowy summits of the Rockies and Cascades; yet weighing less than fifty pounds to each horse, including the shooting-irons, the saddle, and a few days' grub." By traveling in this way, sleeping and eating out of doors, two persons can live "on a dollar a day." Mr. Scott says further:

"Never let inexperience keep you from it—the longer the ride the more surely you will be a saddle expert at the end of it; while the expense is not greater than that of other vacations commonly indulged in by those who think they could not afford the horseback outing.

"The most vital thing in the equipment is your horse. Except for a very short trip, indeed, it doesn't pay to hire a horse. Count on selling him for considerably less than you pay for him, and it will still be economical to own him while you use him. If he dies

In This
Week's
Issue

Vacation Trips In Our Own Land

In this week's issue we publish a series of special articles on attractive summer trips and vacation resorts. We commend to the consideration of our readers many of whom will soon decide their vacation plans, these articles and also the announcements of attractive trips and resorts appearing in our Travel Columns. If you do not see advertised in these columns just the travel suggestion you are seeking, write to The Literary Digest Travel and Resort Directory, 44 East 23d Street, New York City.

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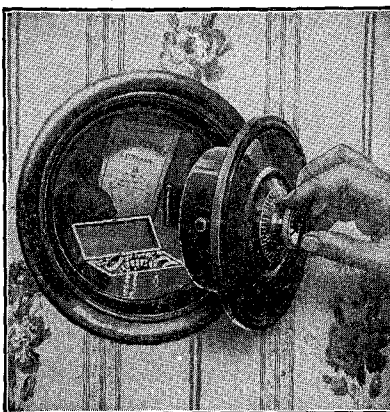
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or gets hurt you will lose anyway, so that does not figure.

"If the horse is too big he will hammer himself out and will need too much feed. He should not weigh over 1,000 pounds, and it is surprising what work will be done by an 800-pound pony of the right sort. It is with a horse as with a man: you can't always gage his efficiency by his pounds. Without too much thought of his actual weight, select a chunky horse, with deep short barrel and not too much in the way of legs. If you never bought a horse before, don't forget that the dealer usually does not expect to get the price he first asks. He will be terribly disappointed if you don't beat him down a little.

"Your horse should have firm blocky



COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A VACATION ON HORSEBACK.

hoofs, not scaly, brittle, nor flat; big heart; short, unsagging back; and brains. A little wickedness will do no harm—it often goes with the toughness you want—but pray to be delivered from a stupid mount. Other things being equal, a gelding is best. He is less emotional than a full-sexed horse of either gender, and more reliable.

THE YELLOWSTONE PERHAPS OUTDONE

William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, writes in *Recreation* of the splendors, largely unknown, of the proposed Glacier Park in Northwestern Montana. "Its assets," he says, "are magnificent snow-capped mountains, a bewildering array of glaciers, lakes and streams, grand forests, great wealth in wild life, and accessibility, that is almost beyond belief." He has nowhere else (and Mr. Hornaday is a mighty traveler and hunter) seen "so splendid a combination of towering peaks and precipices, deep-plunging valleys, thousand-foot waterfalls, and glacial lakes." For grandeur of scenery and for plenteousness of it, Glacier Park will make the Yellowstone "seem tame and commonplace." As projected, the park will contain 1,400 square miles in which are 250 lakes, 60 glaciers, and peaks from 6,000 to 10,000 feet high. It is estimated by old guides to contain 700 mountain sheep, 200 elk, 2,500 moose, 1,500 grizzlies, 3,000 black bears, and 10,500 mountain-goats. It is extremely accessible. Mr. Hornaday says:

"In exactly two hours from the main line of a great transcontinental railway, you land in what Capt. Jack Crawford would call 'God's ante-room,' at the head of Lake McDonald! You get off the train at Belden station, the second stop east of Columbia Falls. After a short ride of less than an hour, through splendid high forest and over a good wagon road, you land at the foot of the lake. Another hour by motor-boat, covering ten miles of blue water, lands you at the head of the lake, with splendid steep mountains looming up on three sides of you, and the forest primeval all around."

Worldly Wisdom.—LITTLE WILLIE—"Say, Pa, what is worldly wisdom?"

Pa—"Worldly wisdom, my son, is a perfect knowledge of the failings of our neighbors."—*Chicago News*.

Travel

Travel

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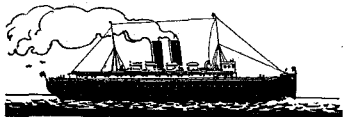
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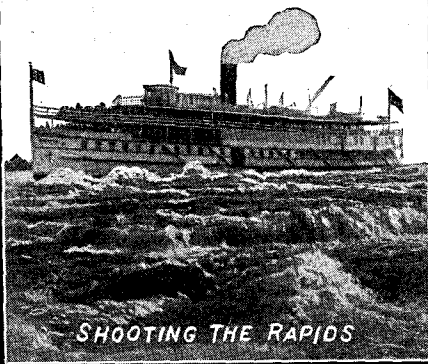
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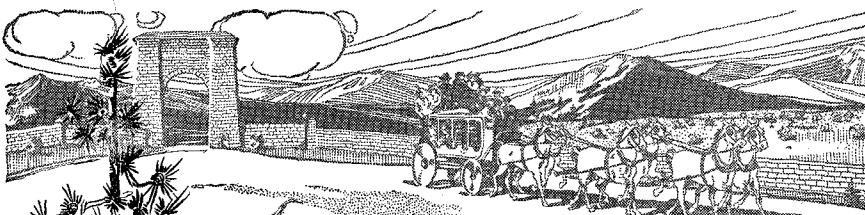
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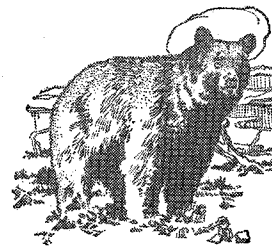
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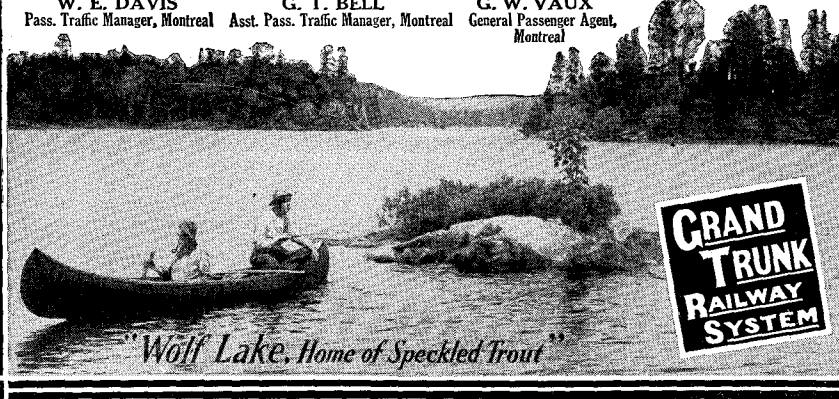
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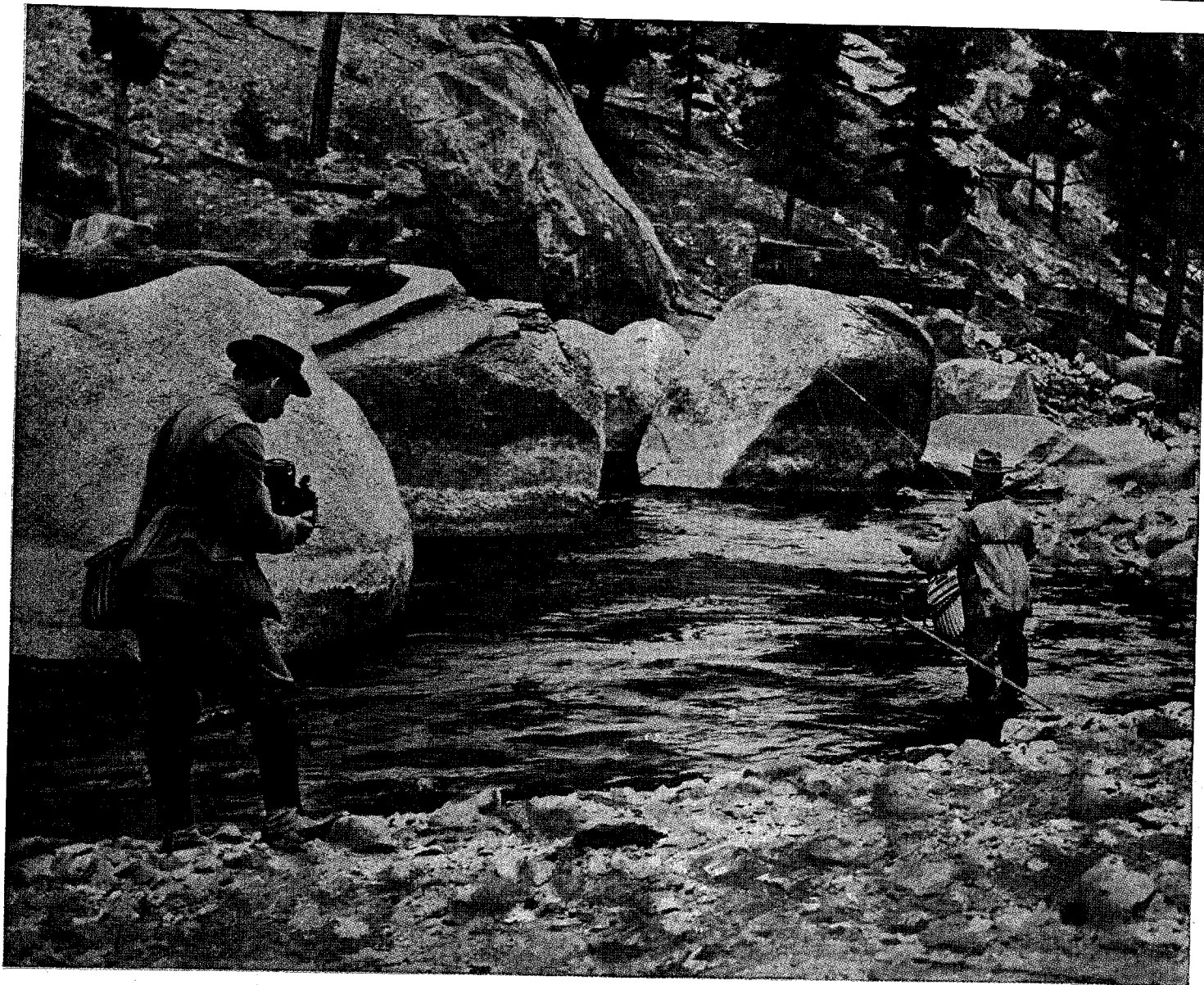
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